THE LONG MOOTED QUESTION

Matter of the Revision of the Presbyterian Creed Is Called Up by Moderator Dickey in the Great Assembly at City of Philadelphia Today.

He Introduces Reading of the Majority Report by Stating That He Was Not on Platform from Choice, but Because He Was Committee Chairman.

Philadelphia, May 23.—Interest in the deliberations of the Presbyterian assembly is at its zenith today, for the long mooted question of revision of the creed is about to be settled finally it is hoped, insofar as the Presbyterian church in the United States and its colonies is concerned. The great debate is now on.

Previously to this important event, a few minor matters were considered. The expected trouble over the overture changing the salaries of the stated and permanent clerks and regulating the term of their service did not occur. It was reported that forty-three presbyteries favored the overtures, nine did not. No action therefore was taken.

A message was sent to President McKinley congratulating him upon Mrs. McKinley's recovery.

Rev. Dr. Dickey, chairman of the special committee on revision, began reading the majority report at 10:50 o'clock. He said he was not on the platform from choice, but because he was chairman of the committee.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the majority report a resolution deploring the death of former President Benjamin Harrison was adopted by a rising vote.

Rev. Dr. Wm. D. McKibben of Cincinnati presented the minority report.

Upon motion both reports were ordered by the assembly and the debate began.

Rev. Dr. S. J. Nichols of St. Louis endeavored to have the recommendation in each report taken up seriatim, but Moderator Minton ruled that the proper procedure would be to consider each report in its entirety.

Rev. Dr. J. S. Moffat of Washington, Pennsylvania, then moved the adoption of the majority report. Rev. Dr. James E. Moffatt of Cumberland Valley, moved to amend by substituting the minority report. Then came the expected bombshell.

Rev. Dr. George D. Baker of this city offered a resolution that the assembly, deeming it inexpedient at this time to act upon the question of revision, indefinitely postpone the entire matter. There was loud applause.

Loud cries for Dr. Dieker were heard. The former moderator, upon being given the floor, sharply criticised the commissioners for what he termed their unfairness in not letting him proceed with an explanation of his report immediately after reading it. He was assured by Moderator Minton that he would not have to confine his remarks to Dr. Baker's motion, but could generalize at any length.

Dr. Baker interrupted to amend his resolution by inserting the word, "Dismissed" instead of "postponed" and Dr. Dickey proceeded to state the case of the revisionists. He denied that the anti-revisionists had received unfair treatment in the make-up of the committee, as he believed they would claim.

When, as moderator, he appointed the committee, he did not know what the opinions of its members were on the subject with two or three exceptions. It had been foreordained, he said, that revision should be made and it had also been foreordained that there will be opposition to it.

Dr. Dickey created a mild sensation by likening the adherents to the ultra-conservative policy of dismissal of the subject, to meddlers, "and the meanest meddler," he added, "is the one who does not do his duty and then complains of those who do." He concluded by saying that all that was needed to change the creed was to dot a few "I's" and cross a few "T's." He was not in favor of changing the faith he learned at his father's knee, but he must make the plea for revision to meet the condition now existing.

Dr. McKibben spoke next, voicing the sentiments of the minority in the revision committee. He contended that the majority recommendations were nothing more nor less than a veiled demand for a new creed.

Adjournment was taken for luncheon. At 2:30 p. m. Rev. Dr. Baker will be given the floor to defend his motion to dismiss the question.

Denver—The Eton-Ritchell Tinware plant was destroyed by fire Wednesday. Loss $125,000.

NEW STORAGE BATTERY INVENTED BY EDISON

New York, May 23.—Thomas A. Edison has announced the invention of a new storage battery. He says it is unaffected by temperature and needs no attention, except that the water supply in the solution must be replenished occasionally. A lead storage battery, the kind now in use, weighs 150 pounds per horse power hour. Edison's battery weighs fifty-three and three tenths pounds per horsepower. Edison has a roundabout equipped with a battery weighing 240 pounds that has a radius of 75 miles. In a technical way it can be said that the new storage battery is composed of iron and nickel oxide plates in a solution of potash. Both the positive and negative poles are formed of comparatively thin steel. The active material is made of rectangular cakes, the positive composed of a finely divided compound of iron with an almost equal amount of thin flakes of graphite; the negative of finely divided nickel and graphite flakes, also pressed into cakes.

Experts say that the Edison battery, owing to its lightness, simplicity and the fact that it can be charged quickly will revolutionize vehicle transportation. He will himself control the manufacture.

NOBODY CARED FOR HER AND SHE KILLS HERSELF

Peoria, Ill., May 23.—Early this morning Kate Daugherty, aged seventeen went to the basement of her parents' home on Glendale avenue, poured gasoline over her garments and head, thoroughly saturating her clothing and then applied a lighted match. She was found standing ablaze in the center of the room as stoical as if she were tied to the stake, and died two hours later. She said she did it because nobody cared for her.

HE IS DEAD.

Pretoria, May 23.—Former President Pretorius died at Potschefstroom in the Southern Transvaal on May 19.

DETECTIVES STRENGTHEN HER DEFENSE

Efforts To Prove False Parts of the Story Told by Mrs. Bonine Only Serve To Prove That in Those Particulars She Spoke Truthfully.

Washington, May 23.—In their frantic efforts to throw discredit upon Mrs. Bonine's story of how and why she killed James S. Ayres, the police have merely strengthened her defense. For instance, they disbelieved her statement that she had given a revolver of her own to a colored waiter at the Hotel Kenmore, a year ago. She said the boy's name was Walter. The police dug up several Walters who had formerly worked at the hotel, and each denied that he had ever been given a revolver by Mrs. Bonine.

"Ah! Ah, we have her now," said the sleuths. Accordingly they were plainly disappointed last night when a hitherto undiscovered "Walter"—surnamed Gunn—appeared, and admitted that it was he to whom the prisoner had given the revolver.

So it is now reluctantly conceded by the authorities that the weapon with which Mrs. Bonine killed Ayres belonged to the census clerk, just as she had stated in her confession to Chief Sylvester.

Dr. Glaze Brook was sent to the jail by the police authorities to make an examination of Mrs. Bonine in the hope that possible evidence might be discovered to throw discredit upon her story. But the bruises which he found on her ankles and which appeared to be about a week old, would only tend to corroborate the statement that she had a terrific struggle with Ayers in the battle for her honor and her life.

The case has been the subject of much discussion among the legal lights of Washington, it being the almost unanimous opinion that if the fair prisoner's story of the killing is false, it is one of the most ingenious ever constructed, and will be one of the most difficult upon which to convict ever presented to a jury.

Very few, however, are found who believe that she has told all the truth about the affair.

NO APRIL 1 JOKE.

New York, May 23.—New York specialists will perform an X-ray investigation on Mrs. George Wendt of Guttenberg, New Jersey, to locate a lizard swallowed. She says twelve years ago she swallowed a glass of water containing a lizard. She is convinced the animal has lived in her stomach ever since. Mrs. Wendt says the lizard protests with his teeth when she changes her diet.

SHE WAS CURED BY SCIENCE

Dr. Frank Gale, a Prominent Christian Scientist, Claims Mrs. McKinley Was Cured by Mrs. Sara Pike Conger, Wife of Minister Conger.

"Were It Not for Mrs. Conger's Marvelous Skill, Mrs. McKinley Would Undoubtedly Now Be Dead," Is Statement Made by the Doctor.

San Francisco, May 23.—President McKinley reviewed the troops at the presidio this morning after breakfasting at the residence of Irving M. Scott, the builder of the Ohio. After the review the sick soldiers in the wards of the general hospital, and cheered up more than one poor patient with a hand grasp or word of encouragement.

This afternoon the president will give a reception to the Ohio society at the Palace Hotel and receive the Mexican veterans, California Pioneers and Native Sons and Daughters at Pioneer Hall.

Mrs. McKinley, who is now convalescent, according to the official bulletins of the physicians, may take a drive this afternoon. It will be the first time she has stepped outside of the house since her imprisonment there began.

Christian Science enthusiasts here assert that Mrs. McKinley's wonderful recovery is directly due to their efforts.

Dr. Frank Gale, one of the principal lecturers of the sect, openly claims that Mrs. Sara Pike Conger, wife of Minister to China Conger, accomplished the cure.

"News of Mrs. McKinley's critical condition was flashed to Mrs. Conger," said Mr. Gale. "Mrs. Conger at once wired the president asking permission to give Mrs. McKinley absent treatment. The president replied 'Yes' and from that moment Mrs. McKinley began to improve. Were it not for Mrs. Conger's marvelous skill, Mrs. McKinley would undoubtedly now be dead."

The story cannot be confirmed at the temporary executive mansion, but is firmly believed by Scientists here.

HERE'S A CHANCE.

Dayton, O., May 23.—H. H. Hawthorne, the soldiers' home veteran who has been notified that he has inherited a fortune from Mrs. Josephine Selat, who died in France recently, will go to Buffalo today to confer with the administrator of the estate, H. B. Seymour. When asked whether he would carry out the wishes of his benefactress, as expressed in her will, especially as to again marrying, Veteran Hawthorne said he would remarry if he found a woman to his choice.

FOR 1905.

New York, May 23.—Plans are under discussion, with good promise of being perfected for a jubilee exposition in this city in 1905, to commemorate the physical consolidation of the boroughs of the metropolis by the completion of the Rapid Transit system. It is further planned to give to New York a permanent exposition structure, with accommodations sufficiently extensive to have the greatest conventions.

FIERCE TEMPERANCE WAR IN HOOSIER STATE

Frankfort, Ind., May 23.—At Rossville, ten miles north of here, Wednesday night, an attempt was made to blow up the big store of Miller & Roll with dynamite. When discovered the fuse attached to nine pounds of the explosive which had been placed in a window of the store room, had burned to within six inches of the bundle of dynamite sticks, which had been tied together with twine. The burning fuse was discovered and extinguished by a small boy.

The attempt is supposed to be due to a fierce temperance war which has been waged in the town for several years and which resulted in the destruction by dynamite of the only saloon in the town a few weeks ago. Miller and Roll have been prominent in the fight against the saloons.

VASSAR GIRL TAKES TOO MUCH EXERCISE

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 23.—As the result of too much exercise Miss Maude Wright, member of the class of 1902 at Vassar college, is ill in the swift infirmary at the college, and is not expected to live. Her home is in Hinsdale, Illinois, where her father is said to be one of the wealthiest citizens.

Miss Wright lately began taking long walks in the hope of reducing her weight. Her last walk was twenty-three miles in a day. She returned to her room tired and after a day or two was taken ill with appendicitis.

MISSES BOTH THE GIRL AND A POLITICAL JOB

Cumberland, Md., May 23.—Robert L. Raines, a disappointed suitor for the hand of Miss Ella Sarlls, who married Arthur Galley, two weeks ago, has brought suit before Justice Stalnaker, at Harmans, West Virginia, for $1,402, the sum of various expenditures incidental to his courtship. They were: Icecream, $10.40; oysters, $5; church contributions, $1.32; Fourth of July dinner, $2.25; jewels, $3.05; money loaned, $5; total, $27.02. Raines was the Democratic candidate for the state legislature last year.

ALL SAVED.

Asbury Park, N. J., May 23.—The Italian bark Ramon Aspada went ashore in the fog at Shipshatton, ten miles south of Barnegat, at 12 o'clock last night. The bark carries a cargo of sugar and was bound from the West Indies for New York. She has a crew of eleven men and also four male passengers. When the life savers came upon the scene they rigged up a breeches buoy and by means of it all those aboard were safely swung to shore. It is believed the ship can be saved.

GOES INSANE.

Kokomo, Ind., May 23.—Charles Ridgeway, an athlete and boxer of Logansport, this county, has gone insane. Monday night Ridgeway engaged to meet all who would stand before him. The comers were numerous, and, although he put out twelve men in the carnival, the effort was too much for him, and as a result he is now violently insane and in a critical condition.

HULL ALL RIGHT.

Southampton, May 23.—It is stated on good authority that the hull of Shamrock II, the new challenger, is practically undamaged. The squall which carried away the steel mast and top hamper was strong enough to carry the wreckage so that it fell clear of the challenger's hull.

DEATH OF HUMBERT AVENGED

Angelo Bresci, the Assassin, Strangles Himself to Death with Strips from His Shirt and His Body Is Found in His Cell Wednesday.

It Was Just a Year Ago That Bresci, Who Was a Member of a Band of Anarchists at Paterson, New Jersey, Sailed from New York.

Rome, May 23.—Angelo Bresci, the slayer of King Humbert, committed suicide yesterday by strangling himself in his cell in the Santo Stefano prison.

From statements made by the jailers it appears that the anarchist's nerve seems to have given under the strain of solitary confinement. Lately he has been plunged into the deepest depression, and it was easy to see that the mind was giving away. Bresci was found dead on the floor of his cell. Strips from his shirt were made into rope. This he had twisted about his neck and had thus slowly strangled himself to death.

"I was just a year ago that Bresci, who was a member of a band of anarchists in Paterson, New Jersey, sailed from New York to assassinate the King of Italy. His opportunity came at Monza, July 29, 1900, when King Humbert had been attending a distribution of prizes in connection with a gymnastic competition. He had just entered his carriage, amid the cheers of the crowd, when he was struck by three revolver shots fired in quick succession. One pierced the heart of his majesty, who fell back and expired in a few minutes. His assassin was immediately arrested. He gave the name of Angelo Bresci of Prato in Tuscany, but subsequently he was identified as Gaetanno Bresci of Paterson, New Jersey. A month after his arrest, on August 29, Bresci was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life in solitary confinement. He was confined in a coffin shaped cell, hewn out of the solid rock beneath the prison walls. His food was bread and water and was passed through a narrow slit in the door. He was forbidden to speak to the jailer or even to himself.

It has been stated that the prisoner was subjected to all sorts of tortures and the announcement, about a month ago, that there had been a mental breakdown, caused no surprise.

Once before Bresci tried to commit suicide, but was prevented by the guards.

Bresci left letters declaring that he had repented of his crime, and could not survive the remorse he felt. He also left an act of the plot for King Humbert's assassination. Several letters which he had addressed to Paterson, New Jersey, were forwarded by the authorities. During the last few days Bresci had to be dressed by force. His mental condition had been very bad and his manner was violent and excited. An official version of the suicide says that he was found yesterday morning hanging by a rope made from strips of his clothing. Among the letters left by Bresci was one to his wife, another to Signor Guiseppe Zanardelli, the prime minister of Italy, and a third to Victor Emanuel.

Gaetano Bresci was born in Florence in 1869. He was denounced in 1895 as a dangerous rioter and was deported to the island of Pantellaria, where he remained until 1898, when he was liberated under the amnesty after the battle of Adowa. He went to the United States in 1897, and married soon afterwards, at West Hoboken, New Jersey. His wife was employed in an office in New York before her marriage and later she kept a boarding house in West Hoboken.

Bresci went to work in a silk mill at Paterson, earning $18 per week. He became interested in anarchy, and joined the "right of existence group," at Paterson. He used to tell his wife and their friends that he was not made to work like a dog in a mill, and he blamed social conditions for being compelled to do so. He left the United States on May 31, 1900, ostensibly to settle on his mother's estate in Italy.

The penitentiary of Santo Stefano, where he killed himself is situated on the island of that name off the gulf of Gaeta, northwest of Naples.

BODIES OF TWO HEROES ARE GIVEN TO EARTH

Washington, May 23.—On the beautiful slopes of Arlington National cemetery the bodies of two brave officers, who had died their lives in the Chinese campaign, were buried today. Captain Hugh J. Reilly of the Fifth artillery and Captain Austin R. Davis of the marine corps.

Captain Reilly fell at Peking while his battery was storming the walls of the imperial city. He had been thirty-five years in the service, having participated in the Mexican, Civil, Utah, Philippine and Chinese wars.

Captain Davis was killed at Tien Tsin. He was not yet thirty years of age. He was a naval cadet on the Cincinnati when she was wrecked in the Caribbean sea and was on the Oregon when she made her famous trip around Cape Horn.

The remains of both officers were temporarily interred in the legation at Peking last summer, and arrived here only yesterday.

The usual military honors were accorded at the burial today.

A PARDON IS SOUGHT FOR BEN ALI

New York Merchant Comes Forward with Evidence To Prove That a Man Serves Ten Years for Murder of Which He's Innocent.

New York, May 23.—An effort is about to be made to secure a pardon for Ben Ali, known as "Frenchy," who was convicted in the second degree for the murder of a woman called "Old Shakespeare" in a hotel on the East river water front, ten years ago.

Affidavits have been submitted to Governor Odell to show that "Frenchy" was unjustly convicted and that a man named Frank, believed to be a Dane, was guilty.

A barkeeper now, whose name is withheld by request, furnished the information on which the affidavits are based. "Frank," the only name by which he knows the man he accuses, was employed on his country home in New Jersey. The morning after the murder a key and a log on it numbered 31 and a bloody shirt were found in "Frank's" room by a maid. "Old Shakespeare" was killed in room 31 and the merchant, by personal investigation, found that the key he had belonged to the hotel where the murder occurred. Frank disappeared a few days later. His present whereabouts are unknown.

The merchant gives a curious explanation of why he comes forward at this late day. He says he dreaded the publicity and besides he believed Ben Ali a dangerous character who should be restrained of his liberty. His conscience has smarted recently, therefore his change of heart.

ALL FINED.

Zanesville, O., May 23.—Judge Frazier today rendered a decision in the contempt case in which Mayor Holden, Chief of Police Tracy and four policemen were defendants. He fined Mayor Holden $200 and costs, and each policeman a respective share of the costs. The alleged contempt consisting in seizing a patrol wagon and horses after they had been levied on in common pleas court by Attorney Winn, to satisfy a claim against the city.

ONE BETTER.

Detroit, Mich., May 22.—The Detroit Branch of the American Car and Foundry company yielding to the demand of the machinists' union, not only granted a nine hour workday with increased pay to fifty-eight machinists, but announced a reduction of hours from 60 to 54 a week with no reduction of pay for three thousand employes in other departments.

BOAT OF LAWSON TO RACE

The New York Yacht Club Reconsiders the Question of Allowing the Independence To Enter the Trial Races—All the Bars Are Removed.

Pressure Brought To Bear by Press, Honorary Members of Club, Sir Thomas Lipton and All Interested in Fair Play, Entirely Too Strong.

New York, May 23.—Lawson's Independence will take part in the trial races, and if she proves to be speedier than the Constitution, will defend the America's cup. All bars were removed at a secret meeting of the cup committee yesterday. Their action was a complete reversal of the position taken a few weeks ago that only a yacht owned by a member of the New York Yacht club could defend the cup. The change of front is hailed with delight.

An official statement will be issued by the committee Saturday night. The main fact, however, that Independence will be a contestant, has become known.

Pressure brought to bear on the club from all sides made any other action impossible. Protests came from all parts of the country as soon as it appeared that the cup was to be considered a club and not a national trophy. Honorary members of the New York Yacht club were among the first to say that a mistake had been made. Newspapers in many states and even a few in New York said that a monopoly of the cup was not fair play.

Sir Thomas Lipton, in a personal letter to a member of the club, said that if he won he desired to be certain that he had beaten the best boat in America. He did not want to carry back the cup in the face of a public sentiment that there was in commission a yacht that might have defended it successfully.

Lawson's spirit of fair play also helped to render the club's position untenable. He offered to have the Independence placed under the control of a New York Yacht club committee, and in fact, to surrender everything except the title to its boat. These arguments undermined the position of the club, and it was abandoned when some one asked what would happen if Shamrock defeated Constitution and it's little sister, Independence, should defeat Shamrock, in a private match. The general opinion was that there would result a storm of criticism that no explanation could overcome. Even a Constitution victory, it appeared, would prove unpopular if Independence was barred from the contest.

The dates of the trial races will be announced in a few days.

EFFORT BEING MADE TO SAVE RUTHVEN'S LIFE

Columbus, O., May 23.—At today's meeting of state board of pardons, application was made to reopen the case of Edwin Ruthven, whose date of electrocution is fixed for a week from tonight. Application to reopen the case was made by two Columbus newspaper men who claim to have discovered new evidence tending to prove that Chas. Jacobs, who Ruthven says was the slayer of Officer Shilip of Cleveland, is not a myth, and also evidence tending to cast doubt on Ruthven's identity as the murderer.

VERY BITTER.

Ottawa, Ont., May 23.—Henry Bourassa, Liberal French Canadian member for Labelle, Quebec, noted for his bold anti-British stand since the beginning of the South African war in the commons last night bitterly attacked Lord Minto and his cabinet for the alleged suppression of documents in connection with the war and also for permitting Canadian officers to accept Britis' army commissions. Bourassa was ordered by the speaker to withdraw his criticism of the government.

SHOT TO PIECES.

Memphis, Tenn., May 23.—News has reached here of the lynching of John Williamson of Phebe, Mississippi, a negro, Wednesday night. Williamson had been living with a white woman, and had been repeatedly warned to leave. He refused. Williamson was dragged from his home and literally shot to pieces.

TANNER DEAD.

Springfield, Ill., May 23.—Governor John R. Tanner died at the Leland Hotel at 2:45 p. m.



PRINCIPALS IN WASHINGTON'S SENSATIONAL MURDER CASE.

James S. Ayres, a young clerk in the census department, was found dead in his room in the Hotel Kenmore with three bullets in his body. Mrs. Robert Bonine, wife of a traveling salesman, who lived in the same hotel, has confessed that she was in Ayres' room at the time of the shooting. She says she was struggling with him for the possession of his revolver and that he had threatened to shoot her. Mrs. Bonine is a native of Macon, Mo. Young Ayres' home was in Port Austin, Mich.

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MARION WEEKLY STAR.

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THE PAN-AMERICAN OFFICIALLY OPENED

The Dedication of the Great Exposition Monday Is Performed in a Manner Befitting the Occasion--Comment on the Wondrous Show.

BUFFALO, May 20.—The dedication of the Pan-American Exposition today was performed in a manner befitting the great occasion, a large attendance testifying to the widespread interest in the mammoth enterprise. Fully 250,000 people were on hand to take part



DIRECTOR GENERAL WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN.

in the grand event. The day was made a civic holiday, and there was a general outpouring of people from cities and towns within 200 miles of Buffalo, both in the United States and Canada, by way of the 20 or more great lines of railway which center in this city.

The city was astir at an early hour to witness or participate in the programme. Mr. Louis L. Babcock was chief marshal, and the programme consisted of parades, ceremonies in the Temple of Music and special outdoor features. There were two separate and distinct parades—an Exposition parade and a concessionaires' parade, leaving the City Hall at 10 a. m.

The Exposition parade consisted of the United States troops in this city, the Mexican National Band, a detachment of all arms of the Mexican army and other foreign troops in the city, the Fourth Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., all under the command of General S. M. Welch, escorting carriages containing the Exposition officials and their specially invited guests.

The parade of the concessionaires was participated in by all the concessionaires. It was accompanied by 15 bands and was two miles in length, showing the wonderful features and interesting people of the Midway.

The ceremonies at the grounds consisted, first, of a grand flight of carrier pigeons freed on the Esplanade and conveying the news of the dedication of the Exposition to the world. The invited guests then proceeded to the Temple of Music, where the following programme was carried out under the direction of the Hon. John G. Milburn, president of the Pan-American Exposition:

Music by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, under the direction of Professor Fanciulli.

Opening prayer by the Right Rev. C. H. Fowler, bishop of the M. E. church.

Address by his honor Conrad Diehl, mayor of the city of Buffalo.

Poem written for the occasion by Robert Cameron Rogers.

"Salve Libertas,"—Sturm, by Buffalo Orpheus and Orchestra, John Lund conductor.

Address by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, vice president of the United States.

Music.

Address by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts.

Poem written for the occasion by Frederic Almy.

Address by the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, lieutenant governor of the State of New York.

"America," by band, Orpheus and audience.

Benediction by the Right Rev. William D. Walker, bishop of western New York.

At noon there was an exhibition of scientific kiteflying by Mr. E. I. Horsman, scientific kite expert of New York, and his staff of kitefliers. This consisted of tandem kites and Eddy war kites, suspending the American flag and discharging American flags in the form of parachutes, others supporting a great banner bearing the word "Welcome," with others bearing different flags and streamers at various heights. There were also flown tandems of naval block kites and keel kites with flags and a tandem of yacht or ship kites.

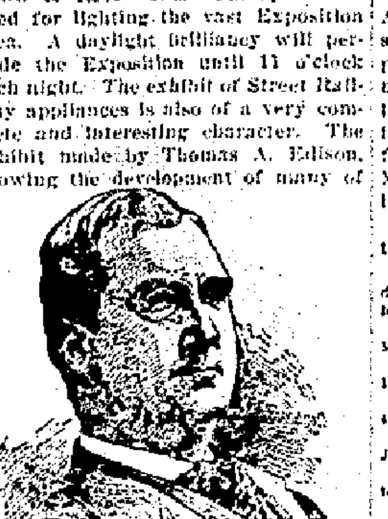
At the close of the ceremonies in the Temple of Music there was a great display of day fireworks, including a grand salute of 125 aerial guns fired from steel mortars, the ascent of 27 large 12 foot gas balloons, each lettered with the name of one of the Pan-American countries and carrying the flag of the country; salute to the states, 46 mammoth cannon report rockets, one for each state of the Union, fired simultaneously; magnificent display of Japanese daylight fireworks, released in midair from Japanese bombs; oriental kite display, exhibiting 150 kites, from which will be displayed Pan-American flags and the New York State flag; daylight bomb cloud shells, setting free American and Pan-American flags, with souvenirs of the dedication day; simultaneous discharge of 1,000 small gas balloons, sent up in triplets, each bearing a souvenir of the dedication day; grand American salute, consisting of 500 large gun cotton rockets.

The completed Exposition is a distinct triumph in countless ways. Never before has there been such an effort put forth to produce rich decorative effects. These are to be seen in the symmetrical arrangement of the buildings around spacious courts, the glow of color upon all the buildings, the play of fountains and cascades, the profusion of blossoming flowers, the generous use of intricate molded ornaments upon the buildings, the great number of sculptural groups by famous American sculptors and at night the softly diffused yet brilliant lighting effects produced by means of more than 200,000 incandescent electric lamps upon buildings and throughout the grounds.

The grounds of the Exposition comprise some 350 acres, very accessible by steam and electric lines from all parts of Buffalo. When it is recalled that it was only the 4th day of last June that the first piece of timber was raised aloft as the beginning of what is now a magnificent Exposition city, one can but marvel at the executive force which has brought this work to its present state of completeness.

The cost of the Exposition as it now appears is approximately $10,000,000, exclusive of exhibits. Of this sum the Midway represents an expenditure of about $3,000,000. Nothing seems to have been forgotten in perfecting the plan, and there is every convenience for the visitor and an abundance for him to examine and enjoy. The admission price is the same as usual at expositions, half a dollar, but it entitles one to a full day at the most beautiful festival of the kind that has ever been brought into existence. No pen will be so presumptuous as to attempt to describe the architectural and color beauty of the Pan-American Exposition. It is a magnificent, an extravagant, dream brought to a harmonious and beautiful realization. The triumph of the architect, the colorist, the landscape architect, the sculptor and the electrician is complete.

There are about 150 buildings in the Exposition plot, of all sizes and descriptions, and an abundance for every one to see, no matter how long he may choose to remain. The most novel exhibits perhaps are to be found in the Electricity building, for in that particular science wonderful strides have been made within the last few years. Notably among these is the transformer plant, where 5,000 horsepower is received from Niagara Falls by cable at a pressure of 11,000 volts and stepped down to 1,800 volts. This power is used for lighting the vast Exposition area. A daylight brilliancy will pervade the Exposition until 11 o'clock each night. The exhibit of Street Railway appliances is also of a very complete and interesting character. The exhibit made by Thomas A. Edison, showing the development of many of



PRESIDENT JOHN G. MILBURN.

his important inventions, constitutes another attractive feature. Demonstrations are to be made of Wireless Telegraphy and the X Rays. In the center of the Machinery and Transportation building is a working exhibit of a large number of Pumping Engines. These supply the water for the various fountain features of the Exposition. Among these water displays is a cascade in the southern face of the Electric Tower, from which there is a flow of 35,000 gallons of water per minute, making a beautiful veillike cataract 70 feet high. Upon this cataract electric lights of many colors will be thrown from an invisible source, producing an enchanting picture.

One of the most imposing buildings of the Exposition is the great Stadium. This is more than 60 feet high and is so large as to inclose a quarter mile track. The seats are arranged in the form of a vast amphitheater, and the capacity is sufficient for 12,000 spectators. This is to be the scene of very interesting events daily throughout the Exposition.

The Midway is said to be the greatest that has ever been organized for any exposition. The Midway proper is 3,000 feet long, thus giving more than a mile of frontage upon this singular thoroughfare. There are about 40 shows, every one of them possessing special merit and selected from a large number offered. There has been great rivalry among show people to secure space upon the Midway, and it has been allotted with great care and with the positive assurance that every feature would be of a character to command popular interest.

It may be said of the whole Exposition that in every department it is a compact yet complete presentation of Twentieth Century civilization of the Western World.

WHAT STATES ARE DOING.

Splendid Exhibits and Buildings at the Pan-American.

The States of the Union generally show a deep interest in the Pan-American Exposition. Liberal appropriations have been made for exhibits. Several of the States have erected handsome buildings in the Court of State and Foreign Buildings.

New York's appropriation is $300,000. A magnificent permanent building has been erected, and an exhibit highly creditable to the Empire State is installed.

Illinois appropriated $75,000 for a building and exhibit.

Michigan's appropriation for a building and exhibit is $40,000.

Ohio's appropriation is $30,000. The State has erected a handsome building.

Missouri appropriated $50,000 for a building and exhibit.

Washington has appropriated $25,000 and has a building constructed of native timbers used as State Headquarters.

Wisconsin appropriated $25,000 for a building and exhibit.

The New England States joined together for the erection of a building and display of their resources and industries. Massachusetts appropriated $15,000, Rhode Island $20,000, and Connecticut, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire have expended sums sufficient for suitable exhibits.

Georgia appropriated a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of a fine exhibit.

Idaho appropriated $15,000 for an exhibit.

Pennsylvania's appropriation for representation is $35,000.

Minnesota appropriated $20,000 for an exhibit.

New Jersey's appropriation for representation is $25,000.

North Dakota expends its appropriation of $10,000 for an exhibit.

Oregon expends $25,000 for an exhibit.

Maryland appropriated $25,000 and appointed a commission to prepare an exhibit.

Delaware made an appropriation for an exhibit.

Washington, Montana, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and other States are suitably represented.

In addition to the exhibits made under the auspices of the different State governments, there are numerous displays of the industrial and natural resources of the States by individual exhibitors.

MUSIC AT THE EXPOSITION.

Many of the Best Bands of the United States to Be Heard at Buffalo.

The musical features at the Pan-American Exposition will embrace the several classes of music. The most prominent will be the band music, furnished by some of the best known bands of the Western World. No less than 75 organists have been engaged for daily recitals in the Temple of Music, where a magnificent organ has been installed.

The bands engaged for the Exposition are as follows:

Mexican Mounted Artillery Band of 60 men, under the directorship of Captain Ricardo Pacheco, for the entire season.

Seventy-fourth Regiment Band, Buffalo, 35 men, May 1 to July 20.

Sixty-fifth Regiment Band, Buffalo, 35 men, May 1 to July 20.

Seventy-first Regiment Band, New York city, 45 men, May 6 to June 1.

Thirteenth Band, Hamilton, Ontario, 40 men, June 3 to June 8.

Sousa's Band, New York city, 65 men, June 10 to July 6.

Elgin Band, Elgin, Ills., 60 men, July 8 to Aug. 4.

Scinta's Band, Buffalo, 30 men, July 22 to Aug. 24.

Carlisle Indian Band, Carlisle, Pa., 40 men, July 29 to Aug. 24.

Ithaca Band, Ithaca, N. Y., 35 men, Aug. 6 to Aug. 18.

Forty-eighth Highlanders' Band, Toronto, Ontario, 30 men, Aug. 19 to Aug. 31.

Robertson's Band, Albany, N. Y., 40 men, Aug. 26 to Sept. 1.

Salem Cadet Band, Salem, Mass., 45 men, Sept. 2 to Sept. 15.

Brooke's Marine Band, Chicago, 50 men, Sept. 9 to Oct. 5.

Boston Ladies' Band, Boston, Mass., 30 ladies, Sept. 16 to Sept. 22.

Nineteenth Regiment Band, St. Catharines, Ontario, 45 men, Sept. 16 to Sept. 21.

Phinney's U. S. Band, Chicago, 45 men, Aug. 5 to Aug. 25.

Victor Herbert's Orchestra, Pittsburg, 73 men, Oct. 7.

Innes' Band, New York city, Oct. 7 to Oct. 21.

Other bands with whom engagements are pending are Cincinnati, Cleveland and Detroit organizations.

"Needn't Keep Off the Grass"—Tom Johnson.

"Keep Off the Grass" signs are no longer to be found in Cleveland parks, or, if they are, they have been overlooked. Mayor Johnson has ordered them all removed, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "What's the use of having parks that people may only look at?" said he recently. "If these people whose business it is to keep the parks green and pretty can't do it, we'll get others who can. But the people are going to walk on the grass if they want to."

EXPOSITION SPORTS.

SPLENDID PROGRAMME FOR THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Schedule of Some of the More Important Events at Buffalo This Summer—There Will Be a Continuous Carnival.

Buffalo will be the great center for sports the coming summer. There will be a continuous carnival throughout the summer in the magnificent Stadium of the Pan-American Exposition, which has a quarter mile track and a large field and will seat 12,000 spectators. Following is the schedule of events as far as arranged by the Committee on Sports:

Friday, May 17—Cornell University [illegible] baseball game.

Saturday, May 18—[illegible] track and field games.

Friday, May 24—New York State [illegible] track games.

Saturday, May 25—New York State interscholastic track games.

Friday, May 31—Pan-American interscholastic track games.

Saturday, June 1—Pan-American interscholastic track games.

Monday, June 3-7—Schenectady military tournament.

Saturday, June 8—Cornell-Carlisle baseball game.

Thursday, June 13-15—A. A. U. championships.

Monday, June 17-29—A. A. U. basket ball championships.

Saturday, June 22—Western New York track meet.

Monday, June 24-29—Canoe meet.

Thursday, June 27—Volksfest (German singing societies).

Friday, June 28—[illegible] High games.

Monday, July 1-5—Canadian-American lacrosse championships.

Thursday, July 4—All round A. A. U. championship and handicap events, Marathon race.

Saturday, July 6—Exhibition by German Y. M. C. A.

Monday, July 8-12—A. A. U. water sports, swimming and water polo championships.

Wednesday, July 10—Interscholastic basket ball.

Thursday, July 11—Interscholastic basket ball.

Friday, July 12-13—National interscholastic track and field.

Monday, July 15—[illegible] meet.

Tuesday, July 23-26—National Y. M. C. A. track and field games.

Friday, July 26-27—Metropolitan meet A. A. U.

Monday, Aug. 5-9—Bicycle meet and national amateur championship.

Wednesday, Aug. 7-10—Bicycle meet.

Thursday, Aug. 15-20—Firemen's tournament.

Saturday, Aug. 24-31—A. A. U. gymnastics.

Wednesday, Aug. 7-31—Irish sports.

Monday, Sept. 2-5—Association football.

Friday, Sept. 6—Pan-American world's championship; cross country run.

Saturday, Sept. 7—Pan-American world's championships.

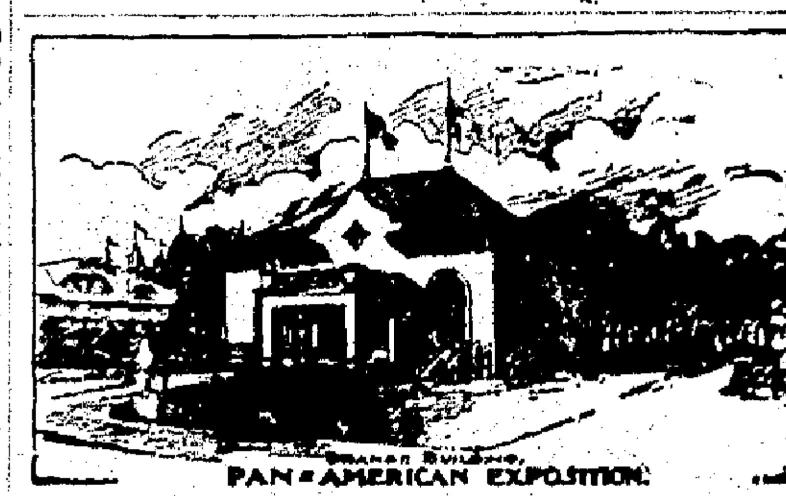
Monday, Sept. 9-14—Cattle show.

Monday, Sept. 16-21—Automobile week.

Saturday, Oct. 5—University of Buffalo-Lehigh football game.

Wednesday, Oct. 16—University of Buffalo versus University of Syracuse football game.

Saturday, Oct. 19—Cornell-Carlisle football game.



The National Grange and New York State Committee of the Grangers have arranged to entertain 300,000 Grangers during the Exposition. Tickets entitling Grangers to the use of the Grange building and securing accommodations in the city are being supplied to all Granges in the United States and Canada.

MILITARY CAMPS.

Accommodations For the Soldier Boys of the Pan-American Exposition.

Many military organizations intend to visit the Pan-American Exposition during the summer. Arrangements have been made to provide first class accommodations for them.

The Exposition will maintain a permanent camp within the grounds for the accommodation of about 200 men at one time.

This camp will be supplied with tents floored, cots, buckets, basins, platters, light, water and sinks, for the use of which no charge will be made. It will be necessary for visiting organizations to furnish their own blankets and subsistence.

There will be no accommodation for cooking in this camp, but the visitors will no doubt be able to make satisfactory arrangements with restaurants on the grounds at reasonable rates.

It is expected that organizations taking advantage of these camp privileges will, at such time as may be agreed upon beforehand, give military exhibitions without charge in the Stadium.

Bands in uniform will be admitted to the grounds free. Organizations using this camp will pay one general admission per man when they enter the grounds and must be governed by the rules and regulations laid down by the Exposition Company.

On account of the large number of organizations now applying for camp facilities at the Exposition the use of this camp will be limited to a period not exceeding six days for any one organization.

Large bodies of troops visiting the Exposition must be quartered outside the grounds, where a large camp for this purpose has been established.

Major Charles J. Wolf is in charge of the Military Bureau, and he is kept very busy these days furnishing information to organizations intending to visit the Exposition.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR VISITORS IN BUFFALO.

Hundreds of Hotels, Boarding and Rooming Houses, Besides Many Private Homes, on the List.

So much has been said and written about the ability of the city of Buffalo to care for the crowds which will attend the Pan-American Exposition this summer that a few facts and figures will be appreciated by the general public.

In the first place, there are listed more than 200 hotels, which will give accommodation to 30,000 people; there are 650 boarding and rooming houses, affording accommodation for 18,500, while 7,000 owners of houses, most of whom never before hung out their latchstring for a consideration, have signified their intention of opening their houses for the accommodation of visitors to Buffalo this summer. These 7,000 homes will accommodate at least 100,000 visitors.

The Exposition Company has arranged to furnish tent accommodation on the Exposition grounds for 250 uniformed men. There are also two companies arranging tent systems which will afford additional accommodation outside of the grounds for 1,500 or so.

In addition to all this, there are a large number of buildings throughout the city now being remodeled and converted into hotels, the plans of which are not far enough along to afford an accurate description or to estimate accommodation at the present time. It is safe to estimate the present capacity of the city of Buffalo to accommodate 150,000 strangers. To this may be added accommodations for at least 20,000 in the surrounding towns, such as Tonawanda, La Salle, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Williamsville, Gardenville, Depew and Lancaster, all within a short trolley ride of the city.

Rates in hotels range from $1 per day upward. As ridiculous stories have been circulated in regard to exorbitant hotel rates, it is well to note the rates that have been established at the Iroquois, the most expensive hotel in the city. These are, for one in a room without bath, $3 and upward; for two in a room without bath, $5 and upward, thus making the minimum rate $2.50 per individual. The rate for a room with bath for one person is $5 or for two in a room $7.50. This is on the European plan. Of course there are rooms and suites of rooms in this hotel for much higher rates for those who wish to pay them, but the prices here given are the highest in the city for hotel accommodations as the term is ordinarily understood.

A number of local reliable agencies are engaged in locating visitors in homes in the city. These can be relied upon as being honest, straightforward and efficient. They are composed of business men of integrity, who will carefully protect strangers in the city, and visitors may feel assured of courteous treatment and safe conduct to accommodations which have received careful inspection.

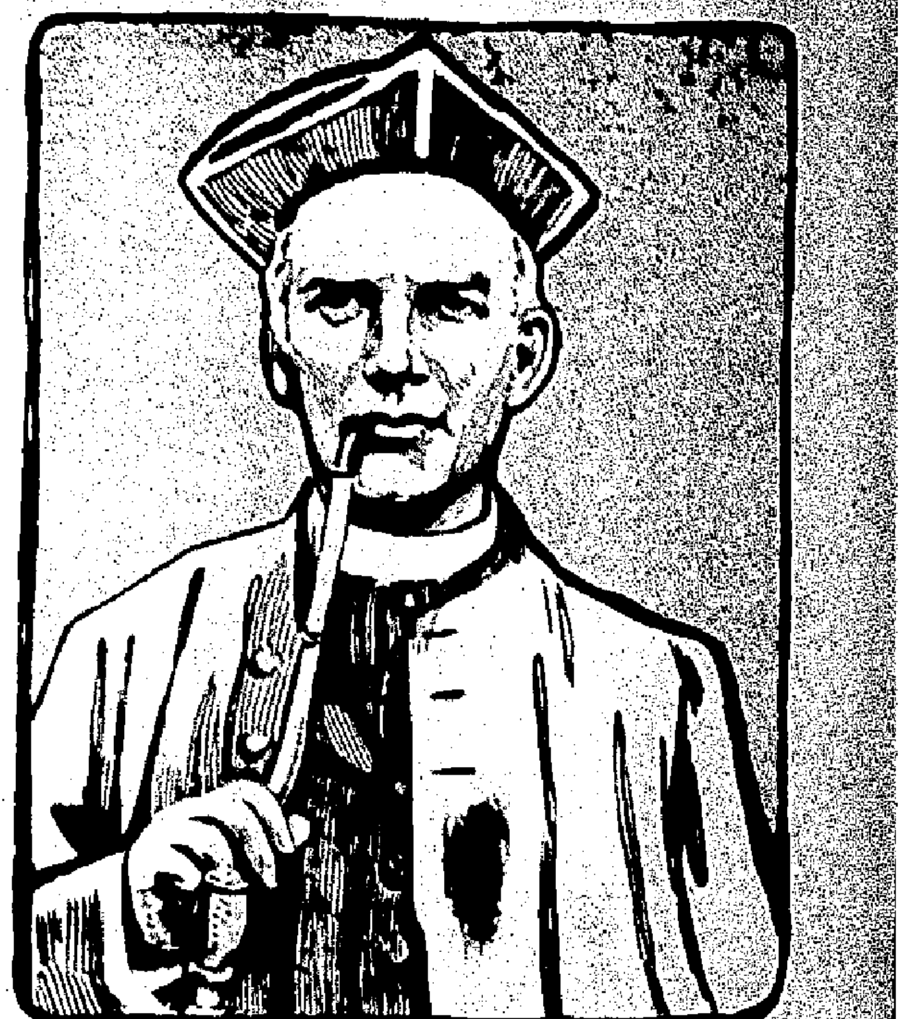
THE MIDWAY.

Principal Amusement Features of the Pan-American Exposition.

The Midway of the Pan-American Exposition far surpasses all amusement features at former expositions, both in quality and novelty of attractions. The following are the principal concessions:

Esquimaux Village, Glass Factory, Trip to the Moon, Aerio-Cycle, Old Plantation, Beautiful Orient, Miniature World's Fair, Around the World, Cleopatra, Colorado Gold Mine, Living Pictures, Dreamland, Moving Pictures, War Cyclorama, Philippine Village, Alt Nuremberg, Panopticon, Streets of Mexico, Darkness and Dawn, Burning Mountain, Darkest Africa, House Upside Down, Water Sports, Carnival, Gypsy Camp, Golden Chariots, Johnstown Flood, Infant Incubators, Fair Japan, Bostock's Wild Animal Arena, Ideal Palace, Jerusalem on the Morning of the Crucifixion, Indian Congress, Bazaar Building, Scenic Railway, Venice in America, Dawson City and Miniature Railway.

The Mechanics' Institute at Rochester has obtained space in the Educational division of the Pan-American Exposition for an exhibit. The pictures to be placed on view are three sizes—28 by 22 inches, 22 by 14 inches and 7 by 5 inches. Room for 32 of the largest size has been given to the Institute.



REV. FATHER EDWARD STANISLAUS PHILLIPS.

The tragic fate of the Hazleton (Pa.) priest in New York is still a mystery. Father Phillips was conspicuous during the coal miners' strike as the adviser and defender of miners. He went to New York and had an interview with J. Pierpont Morgan. It is thought that he was influential in arranging a settlement. About two weeks ago he paid another visit to New York and a few days ago was found murdered in an obscure tenement.

KING EDWARD VITUPERATED

Extracts From Article Which Caused Seizure of The Irish People.

The police of Cork, Limerick and other towns of Ireland seized all the copies of William O'Brien's weekly paper, The Irish People, found at the news dealers' shops the other morning. The offending article, it now appears, was an abusive attack on King Edward and the Roman Catholics' address to the king, says a Dublin dispatch to the New York Times. The following are some of the remarks which caused the paper's seizure:

"Down upon his knees before an old and baldheaded roue; * * * lover of every woman of fair features who has appeared in English society for 40 years, including titled dames and as yet untitled actresses; * * * the English gentleman perjurer of a historic divorce case; the polluted hero of one of the most malodorous scenes in Zola's rotten novel, 'Nina;' the center of a score of the most disgraceful scandals of the most contemptible type down in front of this English king, whose latest public performance was to stigmatize on his solemn oath the whole Catholic world as superstitious idolaters, knelt the English born cardinal prince of the church, with a document that might have been presented to a Legree in a southern plantation 50 years ago, but not by an Uncle Tom, poor, but contented, of Harriet Beecher Stowe's great story, who would have seen his black skin stripped off inch by inch rather than put his mark to a document like that signed and presented by Cardinal Vaughan and the Duke of Norfolk.

"As to his solemn oath, we do not believe he attached the slightest solemnity to the performance. But the fact remains * * * this old and wornout descendant of a race of scoundrels and practical professors of hideous immorality asseverated that most of the sacred doctrines of the Catholic faith were idolatrous and superstitious. He has not yet recanted. He has not said a word to indicate he did not thoroughly approve of the terms of the oath framed in the days of Titus Oates.

"The oath of a perjurer is no less vile than that of the reigning king, but on bended knees the prince of the church knelt before this unutterably abominable person. Let us console ourselves with the fact that the presentees were English Catholics, who are repudiated by the only really Catholic nation now in existence. The Loyalists represented England only, and if the English Catholics choose to acknowledge themselves superstitious idolaters it is no fault of ours."

The Marriage Rate.

"What is the marriage rate in these parts?" asked the stranger who was gathering statistics.

"The marriage rate," responded the native proudly, "is $2 for the license an a kiss from the bride. The sheriff gets both, an I'm the sheriff."—Philadelphia Record.

McKinley In California.

They shower him with their roses
That fly so fast and free
It seems they must submerge him
Beneath a sea, and.

They pelt him with their lilies
In endless wild retreat,
And all the air grows drowsy,
Filled with the odors sweet.

They volley him with roses;
He, puzzling consequence,
That thus the land of dollars
Should honor him with [illegible].
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CENSUS TO SETTLE A BET.

Enumeration Started In Two Rival Wisconsin Towns.

A special census of the towns of Salem and Bristol, rival villages in Kenosha county, Wis., has been ordered for the sole purpose of deciding a wager in which the town having the larger population will be the beneficiary, says the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Some time ago the report of the last census was given out, and it showed Bristol to be the second largest town in the county. Salem had claimed the honor, and the residents of the two towns have been sparring over the matter ever since. The other day a number of the people of Bristol met a number of the Salem people at another village, and a large wager was laid on the population. It is stated that the wager stipulated that the losing town was to pay the expenses of the enumeration, and the winning town was to have the amount of the wager to be applied on the library fund. The wager was sanctioned by the leading people of the two towns, and a special census was ordered taken. The enumerators started their work the other morning.

By the last census Bristol was given a population of 139 and Salem 112.

Special Days.

The following special days at the Pan-American Exposition have been definitely fixed:

May 1—Opening day.
May 20—Dedication day.
June 8—Hotel Men's day.
June 12—Coal Men's day.
June 13—President's day.
June 14—Flag day. Programme by Daughters of American Revolution.
June 18—Wells College day.
June 19—A. O. U. W. day.
June 20—Connecticut day.
June 21—Rochester day.
June 21-22—Saengerfest days.
June 26—Odd Fellows' day.
June 27—Odd Fellows' day.
June 27—Volks Fest (evening).
June 28—Cincinnati day.
June 29—Philadelphia day.
July 2—Wellesley College day.
July 4—Independence day.
July 10—Maryland day.
July 11—Commercial Travelers' day.
July 16—Chautauqua day.
July 18—Ohio day.
July 23—C. M. B. A. day.
July 24—Knights of Columbus day. Utah day.
July 25—Scandinavian day. Porto Rico day.
Aug. 1—Mystic Shriners' day.
Aug. 10—Missouri day.
Aug. 14—Virginia day.
Aug. 15—Red Men's day.
Aug. 21—Louisiana day.
Aug. 21—Electrical day.
Aug. 23—Musical day.
Sept. 3—District of Columbia day.
Sept. 5—National Association of Stationary Engineers.
Sept. 9—Spanish-American War Veterans' day.
Sept. 10—Rhode Island day.
Sept. 12—Polish day.
Sept. 14—Western day.
Sept. 17—G. A. R. day.
Sept. 19—Welsh day.
Sept. 20—St. Catharine's day.
Sept. 25—Oregon day.
Oct. 1—Brooklyn day.
Oct. 8—New York Federation of Women's Clubs.
Oct. 10—National Grange day.

War on Jersey Mosquitoes.

The mosquito extermination committee of the Town Improvement association in Summit, N. J., has decided to call the Standard Oil trust to its aid, says the Philadelphia Press. Pipe lines will be laid to all the swamp land about the village, and the surface of the waters will be covered with oil. This, it is declared, will prevent the mosquitoes from breeding.

Strategy.

"Peckham's wife doesn't chatter as much as she used to."

"No! Peckham cured her. He told her that when her lips were close together they formed a perfect Cupid's bow."—Philadelphia Press.

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VIEWING THE SOLAR ECLIPSE

Many of America's Astronomers Now On the Other Side Of the Globe

On May 17, at 10:45 a. m., the moon will get in the way of the sun's beams, and for about three hours thereafter the source of light and heat will be obscured. Unfortunately for inquisitive Americans, the time given for the eclipse is that of Padang, on the island of Sumatra, which is on the other side of the world. While our antipodes, therefore, will be enjoying a total eclipse of the sun our hemisphere will be wrapped in natural midnight.

This most important astronomical event of the year, the first solar eclipse of the century, will be visible in eastern Africa, southern India, Siam, southern China, the East Indian archipelago, the Philippines, Australia and elsewhere in those parts. The narrow path of totality will begin at a point in the Indian ocean east of Africa and, barely including part of Madagascar, will extend thence across the Indian ocean through the center of Sumatra, the southern part of Borneo and the southern portion of New Guinea. It will begin near longitude 40 degrees east and just short of longitude 150 degrees west.

While the shadow of the moon sweeps eastward at the rate of about 1,000 miles an hour the earth will also be moving eastward at about 1,040 miles an hour. The best position from which to view the eclipse, therefore, will be on or near the equator, where the speed of the passing shadow will be least and the totality longest.

The leading astronomers of the earth, among them those of the United States, have chosen Sumatra as the best place to view the eclipse and to make scientific observations thereof, and it is to that island, therefore, that the American expeditions have gone. At Padang, Sumatra, the sun will be in total eclipse for more than six minutes, an unusually long time and one affording much and favorable opportunity for investigation. The next total eclipse of six minutes will not occur until May 20, 1919.



APPARATUS FOR OBSERVING AN ECLIPSE.

America has sent four expeditions to view the total eclipse and to gather from it scientific knowledge concerning the sun and other heavenly bodies. They are the government expedition, the University of California party, that from Amherst college and the one from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The government party is under the direction of Professor A. N. Skinner of the United States naval observatory and includes Professor E. E. Barnard of the Yerkes observatory, Dr. S. A. Mitchell of Columbia university, Dr. Humphreys of the University of Virginia, Dr. Gilbert of Johns Hopkins and Messrs. L. E. Jewell and W. W. Hinckfoble of the naval observatory. The party will be joined at Padang, Sumatra, by scientists sent out by the Dutch government. Sumatra is a Dutch dependency.

Although the Massachusetts Technology and California parties are headed by scientists of national reputation and are expected to achieve great results, the greatest interest probably attaches to the Amherst party. The head of this is Professor David Peck Todd, who has been at the head of several such expeditions. Observing eclipses is no novelty to Professor Todd, for the first work he did in that line was in 1875, when he was only 20 years of age. In that year he was appointed assistant to the United States transit of Venus commission, and since then his time has been largely taken up with eclipses, transits and similar phenomena. Professor Todd holds the chair of astronomy and is the director of the observatory at Amherst.

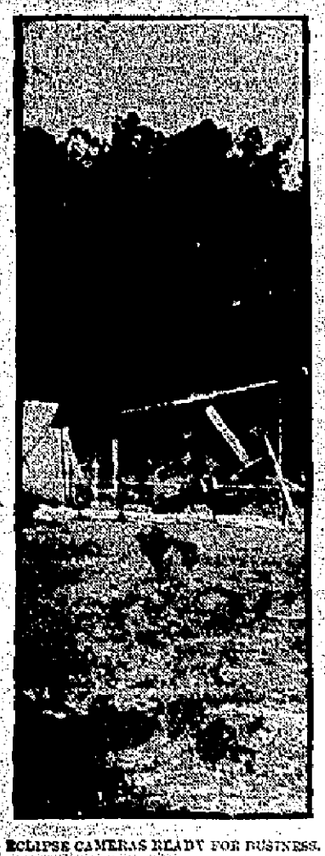
Accompanying Professor Todd on his trip to Sumatra this year are Mrs. Todd and their daughter Millicent. The latter is a studious young woman and a junior at Vassar. Mrs. Todd has gained fame as a writer and lecturer and accompanied her husband to Japan in 1898 on a trip similar to the present one. On her return she wrote an interesting account of the expedition and of the eclipse.

The observation of the coming eclipse, if it is successful at all, will be made under unusual conditions. Sumatra's climate is scarcely dependable at this season of the year, and a rain may spoil the labor of months. Should the weather conditions be favorable, however, the unusually long duration of totality of the eclipse will undoubtedly enable most important astronomical observations to be made.

Last year's eclipse resulted in the photographing of four known fixed stars near the sun. It is hoped that this time, with larger plates and longer exposures, it will be possible to obtain the images of more stars. The discovery of an intramercurial planet, if one exists, is earnestly hoped for. If a planet of even the seventh magnitude exists in the region between Mercury and the sun, it should certainly be shown on the plates to be exposed during the coming eclipse. A planet of even the eighth magnitude would leave its mark on the plate. It will readily be understood with what eagerness astronomers are awaiting the result of the expedition and how earnestly they desire favorable weather conditions.

During last year's eclipse Professor Barnard of the Yerkes observatory, who is now with the government party, succeeded in taking some excellent photographs of the corona or rim of brilliancy surrounding the sun visible during the totality of a solar eclipse. He has taken with him to Sumatra the same instrument used then and is sanguine of still better results.

Only during the few precious minutes of totality when the sun is completely hidden from view by the moon is it possible to see and study the glory and beauty of the corona. These periods occur at such rare intervals and last for so short a time, never exceeding eight minutes, that it has been said that the entire time during which the corona is visible during a century could be combined into a week. Professor Barnard's 40 inch plate will be the largest ever employed for the purpose of photographing the corona. He hopes to obtain an exposure of two minutes and a half.



ECLIPSE CAMERAS READY FOR BUSINESS.



Photo by Purdy, Boston.

PROFESSOR DAVID P. TODD.

Citing an Exception.

Smith—Kindness always conquers.

Jones—Oh, I don't know. I once knew a man who tried it on a mule.

Smith—Well?

Jones—His funeral was largely attended.—Chicago News.

GIFTED MISS HAY.

Daughter of the Secretary of State Writes Another Book of Verses.

Gifted with youth, beauty, wealth and high social station, Miss Helen Hay, the charming and talented daughter of the secretary of state, is not willing to lead the merely negative existence of a society belle. Miss Hay possesses, together with a rare gift of fancy, the power of embodying her thoughts in graceful and melodious verse, and she has not suffered her muse to remain idle.

Miss Hay's latest effort is fully equal to the two preceding volumes that earned the praise of the reviewers. "The Rose of Dawn" is the title of the new poem. It is a love story of the south seas of about 1,000 lines told in blank verse, interspersed are tender love ditties, for the writing of which Miss Hay has shown great aptitude. Strange it is that, although she portrays love and its accompanying passions with rare skill, her own heart, according to her, has never been touched by the winged god.

"The Rose of Dawn" tells the tale of a Fiji maiden who is betrothed to an old warrior. Then appears a young chieftain of another island, and the gentle south sea maiden loses her heart to him. He returns her love, and then ensues a combat between the old chief and the newcomer. After a well described contest the young man is finally the victor, and the triumph of the love of the gentle island maiden and the boyish chieftain is the outcome.



Photo by Clinedinst, Washington.

MISS HELEN HAY.

While Miss Hay's friends are enthusiastic in their praise of her verses, impartial critics are not wanting who believe that she will take high rank as one of America's poets. A recently published anthology of American verse says of her: "The poetry is Miss Hay's initial volume, 'Some Verses,' published in 1898, has the quality of distinction and was at once approved for its artistic perfection, impassioned lyrical expression and suggestion of reserved dramatic force."

UNCLE SAM'S NEW GUN.

Captain Crozier Has Invented a Wire Wound Affair of Great Utility.

Uncle Sam is fortunate in having in his army Captain William Crozier, for that gentleman is probably the leading "gun sharp" in the United States and one of the best in the world. Captain Crozier has just demonstrated his knowledge of heavy ordnance by perfecting a new type of the wire-wound gun which presents several points of superiority over others of its kind.

Captain Crozier's new gun consists of a tube of the best forged steel, an envelope of wire wound over the rear portion of the tube abutting at the forward end against a ring and at the rear end against the other rings. Over the rear portion of the gun is placed a jacket with a very slight shrinkage which has a shoulder upon its inner surface near the forward end. A feature of the invention consists of the manner of so locking the parts of the gun that they cannot separate under the severe strain to which it is subjected.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM CROZIER.

BLAINE, JR., TO WED.

SON OF PLUMED KNIGHT TO MARRY AN ADMIRAL'S DAUGHTER.

Young Man of Strenuous Career Has Captured One of Washington's Belles—Miss Hichborn Is Willing to Overlook His Father's Lurid Past.

Formal announcement has been made that on June 4 Miss Martha Hichborn will become the bride of James G. Blaine, Jr. Miss Hichborn is the daughter of Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, retired. Young Blaine's father was the famous "Plumed Knight" of Maine. For many months



Photo by Clinedinst, Washington.

MISS MARTHA HICHBORN.

the engagement has been hinted at, guessed at and rumored, and at last it turns out to be a fact.

For some years Martha Hichborn has borne the reputation of being one of the fairest of Washington's daughters, if indeed she did not lead them all. She has been the belle of capital society, particularly in the exclusive army and navy set. At one time and another Miss Hichborn's name has been linked with that of almost every eligible man in Washington, for no other Washington girl has had as many admirers as she. At one time it was said that Miss Hichborn was about to become Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew. At others prominent diplomats were named as captivated by Miss Hichborn's charms. She was at one time engaged to Brooke Baker, a young Washingtonian. But she has put aside all the temptations of wealth, place and power, and despite the opposition of her parents, now grudgingly withdrawn, she has listened to young Blaine and will become his second wife.

Miss Hichborn is a brunette, with a faultless complexion, much fairer than the average. Her hair is dark brown and her eyes of that bewitching color which leaves the beholder in doubt as to its exact shade. Some call it blue, others brown, and it may be that both are right. She is a little above medium height, slender and graceful. Young



Photo by Clinedinst, Washington.

JAMES G. BLAINE, JR.

Blaine is likewise good to look upon, tall and heavily built. He is clean shaved. Add to his face the short white beard of his famous father, and the veritable counterpart of the Maine statesman would stand before you.

Readers of the newspapers scarcely need be told why young Miss Hichborn's parents opposed with earnestness her attachment to young Blaine. His career in former years has not been such as to commend him to the hardworking, retired chief constructor of the navy or to his wife, who is of the best Puritan descent. Young Blaine has led a very strenuous life since his first appearance before the public. His elopement when very young with the daughter of an ex-congressman and his subsequent abandonment of her earned for him ostracism by Washington society and brought much grief to his famous father. But he was very young at the time.

Of all young Blaine's many escapades none brought him greater notoriety than his elopement and marriage with Marie Nevins, an actress. A few years later she sued for and got a divorce and later remarried. They had one child, James G. Blaine III. Several other lurid episodes in the life of Miss Hichborn's fiance have been seen in print, but it is said he has earned his right to her hand by a year's probation. He has thoroughly reformed, they say, and it may be true, for who can read the future?

TO EUROPE BY BALLOON.

Daring French Aeronaut Will Attempt to Cross Next Fall.

From America to Europe in a balloon—such is the trip that M. Louis Godard, one of the best known of French aeronauts, will undertake some time during the coming autumn. The daring Frenchman is not deterred by the fate of Andree, who tried to reach the north pole in the same way. Indeed, M. Godard's project, as explained by him, seems far more feasible than the foolhardy attempt of the Swedish explorer.

M. Godard says in a letter announcing his proposed trip: "I intend to cross the Atlantic ocean from New York to Europe during the coming autumn in a balloon. The winds will then be very favorable to my project, and I wish especially to interest Americans in this noble science. Under favorable conditions the voyage will be made in four days and four hours; with a deviation of 45 degrees north or south it will last perhaps 1½ days."

The daring Frenchman has a gigantic balloon of novel construction which he calls La France. M. Godard has already used this balloon with great success. Its principal novelty subsists in the fact that it has an arrangement of small balloons around the main one. There are eight of these reservoir bags, and they are arranged around the central one in a circle. Owing to this system it is scarcely possible for the structure to be brought down by a sudden collapse. There are so many envelopes to be punctured that this could hardly happen.

Another wonderful feature of La France is the understructure, usually known as the basket. This greatest of all balloons carries a structure of two decks, with sleeping apartments. This building is hung by ropes from a great ring under the main balloon. On top is the upper deck, completely open to the air and sunshine. Under this is the lower deck, which is also the roof of the house. The house itself is one of the most wonderful things known to aeronautics. It is, of course, constructed in the lightest manner consistent with safety. Its occupants will be able to live as comfortably as on land.

The occupants of La France will be M. Godard, three assistants and six passengers. The latter may be Americans or Frenchmen. M. Godard wishes Americans to have some share in the enterprise. He expects his passengers to help pay the cost of the trip, which is estimated at $40,000. He bases his sanguine and seemingly well substantiated hopes of success on recent European trips in which he took part. M. Godard is about 40 years old and an aeronaut of more than 25 years' experience. His reason for starting on this side of the ocean is that steady west winds prevail in the north Atlantic region at the pleasant time of year selected.



M. LOUIS GODARD.

WOMAN WHIST CHAMPION.

New Yorker Carries Off the Palm at the Recent Congress.

At the recent congress of the Women's Whist league held in New York Mrs. Herbert Brunswick Harding, who lives in the fashionable Riverside district of Gotham and who took a prominent part, won universal admiration for her fine playing. By her record at this congress Mrs. Harding won the right to be recognized as one of the ablest women whist players of the United States.

In addition to the excellent scores which Mrs. Harding made in the national tournament, she has taken a prize with top score in the state tourney and has the top plus score of the year in the whist club of which she is a member. Mrs. Harding won praise at the recent national match not only by her fine playing of the best card game known, but through the long strain of expert playing and the trying times of discussion and elections she helped to harmonize opposing interests among the delegates and contributed no small share to the social success of the tournament.



MRS. HERBERT BRUNSWICK HARDING.

BIGGEST OF BRIDGES

SEVEN THOUSAND FEET OF SPAN TO HANG OVER EAST RIVER.

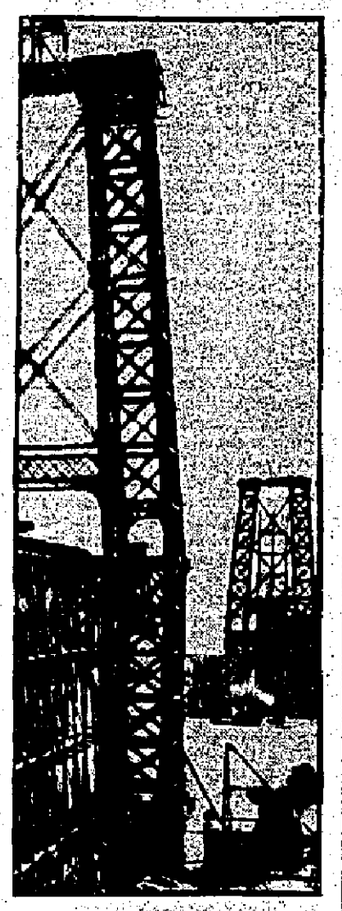
Comparison With Brooklyn Bridge Shows Immense Superiority Over Old Structure—Cost and Statistics of a Great Engineering Feat.

Across the strait, miscalled the East river, that separates the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, in the city of New York, scientists, engineers and laborers are erecting a magnificent bridge. This structure, which is rapidly nearing completion, is one of the wonders of the opening century and will probably remain one for many years to come. It far surpasses the well known and far famed Brooklyn bridge that is always seen in views of the eastern metropolis. The old bridge is now the greatest suspension bridge in the world, but the new one will as far surpass it in size and strength as the Brooklyn bridge did preceding structures of the kind.

As the old bridge is the only one that furnishes an adequate basis of comparison, contrasting the figures of the old and new bridges best illustrates the greatness of the more recent structure. The new bridge will be four times as strong as the Brooklyn bridge. Each of its four cables will be about twice as stout as those that support the span of the Brooklyn bridge, and in other respects it will be stronger.

The dimensions of the new East river bridge as officially given and those of the old one are as follows: Length of entire bridge between terminals, 7,200 feet. The old bridge is 6,000 feet. The length of channel span of the new bridge is 1,200 feet. The Brooklyn bridge has only 4½ feet less of actual channel span, but in total length of span the new bridge will claim the record by 1,200 feet. The extreme width of the new bridge is 118 feet, that of the old one 85 feet. The steel towers of the new bridge are about 59 feet higher than the masonry spires of the old. The cap of the steel work is 335 feet above high water, while the corresponding dimension of the Brooklyn bridge is 276 feet.

The new bridge will furnish accommodations for four surface railroad tracks, two tracks for elevated trains,



PIER TOWERS OF THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

two roadways for vehicles, two footways for pedestrians and two cycle paths. The old bridge has only five parallel pathways—two for carriages, wagons and trolley cars, two for the third rail electric or elevated cars and one for pedestrians.

In spite of its superiority in size and strength the enormous advance in bridge building and steel work has made it possible to construct the new bridge at not much over half the cost of the old one. The Brooklyn bridge cost about in round numbers $15,000,000. The cost of the new one when completed will be about $8,000,000. The new bridge stretches across the river somewhat over a mile north of the Brooklyn bridge. Owing to a bend in the East river the new bridge is considerably east of the old one. The contrast in size of the two is best shown when they are viewed from the river. It is then clearly seen how the piers of the new bridge tower above those of the Brooklyn. The new bridge extends from the foot of Delancey street, Manhattan, to South Fifth and South Sixth streets, Brooklyn.

Figures showing the immense strength and size of the new bridge might be given almost indefinitely. It will contain, for example, about 1,500,000 feet of timber, 10,000 cubic yards of concrete, 45,000 cubic yards of stone masonry and 1,000 tons of cable another steel in each anchorage. In the steel towers and the shore spans were used 12,000 tons of steel. In making the steel cables there will be used 5,000 tons of steel wire and steel castings. The new bridge will in every way be a remarkable structure and a monument to the skill of American engineers and steel workers.

McKINLEY'S NERVE FORCE.

Value of the President's Influence Over His Wife.

The news that Mrs. McKinley had partially succumbed to the fatigues of the presidential tour was received by her friends in Washington with concern, says the New York World. No surprise was expressed, however, as it has been known in Washington that Mrs. McKinley's health has visibly failed during the last six months. A lady who has known her intimately for 25 years said the other day:

"The fact that Mrs. McKinley has borne up thus far against the fatigue incident to her position is the result of most assiduous attention on the part of President McKinley. He has a wonderful influence upon her. With a few strokes of his hand he can subdue her most violent attacks of headache. With cheering words he can rouse her quickly from a condition of almost collapse. His support of his wife during her affliction is one of the most touching cases of personal devotion and one of the most significant examples of the power of animal magnetism on record.

"When the president and his wife are living their quiet home life, Mrs. McKinley's health is generally good for one so delicately organized. During seasons when the president's attention is constantly distracted by numerous affairs and the change of scene and place prevents him from those little administrations usual and expected by Mrs. McKinley she always develops illness.

"Mrs. McKinley has never been herself since President McKinley was attacked by the grip last January. Her anxiety, although she was not permitted to spend her strength in nursing him, wore her out, and since his recovery President McKinley has not enjoyed to the full degree his usual robust and superabounding health and spirits. Her collapse during the trying inaugural season and now on this trip is more to be attributed to this debilitated nerve force of the president than loss of her own strength."

PRINTING OFFICE IN MANILA.

A Government Establishment to Be Started.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger from Washington says that the government has found it necessary to establish at Manila a separate branch of the government printing office, to do the rapidly increasing amount of work necessary in connection with the provisional government of the Philippines. The office is to be equipped with improved accessories and will have a Spanish as well as an American force, as it is necessary to print all public documents in both languages.

The establishment will be made as complete as possible, including a bindery and stereotyping foundry. It has been decided to detail T. C. Haas of the government printing office to take charge of the Manila branch and organize it. The force of printers and binders to be employed will also be transferred from the government printing office. The Manila office, like the government printing office in Washington, will be under civil service rules.

WILL ORGANIZE A NEW PARTY

Followers of Mrs. Nation to Enter Political Field.

Several of the followers of Mrs. Carrie Nation in Topeka have issued a call for a meeting of the reformers of Kansas for the organization of a new party, says the St. Louis Republic. The new party will be known as the National, in honor of Mrs. Nation. The reformers will organize their party immediately if the people will respond to the call which has been issued, and the promoters believe they can bring many of the old Populists into the organization. Mrs. J. P. White and the Rev. F. W. Emerson, who were prominent in the Nation crusades at Topeka last winter, are at the head of the movement for the organization of the new party.

It Takes a Remedy of Uncommon Merit to Draw the Unqualified Praise of a Successful Practicing Physician.

Dr. J. W. Bates of Corfu, N. Y., states: "A most remarkable case has come under my hands of late and has fully convinced me of the wonderful power of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills over diseases of the nerves.

"A young lady, who was treated for over two years for epilepsy by two doctors, was given up to die. I found that her sickness was not epilepsy, but nervous troubles due to menstrual derangements, and prescribed four of Dr. Chase's Nerve Pills a day, after meals and at bed time. Since that time she has not had a single bad spell. Her health has rapidly improved, she has gained about 15 pounds in weight, and I do not hesitate to state that Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills have saved her life and restored her to health."

Mrs. Fawcett of Marietta St., St. Clairsville, O., says: "I have used Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills and can recommend them to others as a good sound reliable nerve and general tonic. When I got the box of the Pills I was complaining of nervousness, weakness and pain through the shoulders—rheumatic in type—digestion not over good as usual. The effect of the medicine has been very satisfactory indeed. So marked has been the change towards health and comfort I can conscientiously say they are fine and what they are represented to be. At my advanced age I feel I am getting all the benefit possible."

Mrs. M. J. Hubbard of Railroad Avenue, Sistersville, W. Va., says: "I like Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills. I was nervous, excitable, unable to sleep. I had not taken the medicine long when my nerves were steady and strong—my physical strength and energy back and my sleep sound and natural."

See that the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase are on every box. Price 50 cents a box.—Six boxes for $2.50. Manufactured by the Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale at Flocken's Drug Store.

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LOSERS IN WALL STREET

Many Outsiders Frantic Over Losses In the Great Smash.

ROOM TRADERS, TOO, HIT HARD.

Wall Street an Inferno Until Deliveries of Northern Pacific Were Suspended—Startling Story Told by a Young Matron—The Difference In Losers.

Until Thursday morning, May 9, 1901, the Black Friday of 32 years ago was recalled to express the notion of all the evil that could ever befall Wall street, says the New York Sun. In speaking of the happenings of that day and their consequences an old trader said:

"On the great Black Friday there were failures in plenty, and the question in everybody's mouth was, 'Who will be the next?' Blue Thursday, May 9, 1901, has not seen a single important failure. That which makes Blue Thursday disastrous is that so many small fortunes have been wiped out and so many persons of small incomes have been ruined. This fact will make the day felt by the butchers and bakers all over town. After the experience of Thursday it will be many a moon before the general public will venture again into speculation as it has been venturing the past two months.

"The wonderful trading down here is to be accounted for not by the enormous transactions of the big fellows, but by the operations of thousands of men and women who were led to believe that it was easy to make quick fortunes in stock gambling. They had heard of the luck of their friends; they had read in the newspapers of the luck of persons they had never heard of, and they concluded to take a flier in the street. Many of them got out by the middle or end of last week, and they are richer by thousands, many of them, than they were before they speculated. Many more staid in too long, and now they are many dollars worse off than nothing.

"A week ago the town was talking about the fortunes that had been made in Wall street, especially by the Chicago crowd. The fact is that many of the fortunes were paper fortunes. The fortunate ones were still in the market, not having been content to close out and make their profits. The majority of these were small traders who couldn't stand a squeeze, and now they are 'broke.' Blue Thursday will be remembered longer by more people than 40 days like the Black Friday."

At the Produce Exchange just after 11 o'clock on Thursday morning a cab drove up, and a colored manservant helped an elderly woman to the street. She might have been 60 years old and was dressed in black, although not in mourning. She hurried into the Produce Exchange building and went up in the elevator to the Stock Exchange floor. Calling a messenger boy, she told him to call out a certain broker. In a few moments the boy came back with the statement that the broker was not then on the floor.

"What is the price of United States Steel preferred?" asked the woman of the messenger. The boy told her that the last quotation was 87. The woman seemed about to collapse, and her servant stepped forward to support her. She collected herself somewhat and then buried her face in her handkerchief and wept as if she had been suddenly afflicted with a great grief. The colored man kept suggesting that it would be better to go home, and finally the woman consented. As she went down the Produce Exchange steps to the street she was heard to say:

"Jackson, I'm utterly and completely ruined. I haven't a dollar to my name."

The secretary to the president of one of the largest banks in town left the bank shortly after 3 Thursday afternoon to catch a train for his home in the suburbs. A friend met him as he was leaving the bank and noticed that he seemed to be all broken up about something. Asking if anything was the matter, the bank president's secretary all but broke down and said:

"Billy, this —— market has done me up. I went in with every cent I had saved, and every dollar has been wiped out. I'm going home now to make a clean breast of it to my wife, and we'll try to start all over again. It took me five years to save up what I've lost in the last three hours. I ought to have known better, but I didn't, and the only thing for me to do now is to take my medicine."

The havoc that was wrought in the fortunes of bank clerks and brokers' bookkeepers and accountants and office boys and, in fact, nearly all of the employed in Wall street was something prodigious. It was the real thing in the way of hard luck stories that one heard, and it was easy to see that the wounds which had been inflicted were deep and painful. There was pandemonium on the Stock Exchange, but the scenes there were not to be compared with those enacted in the offices where the women trade. As the tickers showed that prices were going down and down until it seemed as if there was no bottom to the market the women who were gathered round the tickers, 10 and 15 and a score deep, simply went clean off their heads. It was really pitiful to hear some of the stories they told. Some of them had borrowed money to speculate with, and so long as prices kept advancing they believed that there was practically no end to the money they might make. One young matron told a rather startling story. In the overflow of her feelings, of how she had been led into temptation.

"Mrs. So-and-so told me of the money she had been making down here on [illegible]

"[illegible]," she said, "and I didn't see why I couldn't do just as well as she had done. I spoke to my husband about it, and he told me the best thing I could do would be to forget whatever Mrs. So-and-so had told me. Then he made me mad by saying that only women who were ill bred and vulgar ever went down into Wall street to speculate. If he hadn't said that, if he hadn't made me mad, maybe I wouldn't have come down, and I wish I hadn't.

"I didn't have any money to start with, and so I went to Blank's [the young woman mentioned the name of one of the leading dry goods stores] and got them to give me $500 in cash and charge it to my husband's account. Last Thursday I was $7,000 winner. I had no idea that the nasty things would go down the way they have, and so I staid in. Now I am utterly cleaned out, and, what's more, I owe this broker pretty nearly $800. He knows my husband, and he encouraged me by putting up some margin for me. How in the world I will ever be able to make all this good without telling Jack is more than I know."

The old time room traders were hit harder than they have been in years. The short interest in Northern Pacific outside the big men was large, and anybody who had other lines of stocks just dumped them on the market in the hope of realizing enough to make good their shorts. At 11 o'clock Wall street could best be described as General Sherman once described war in a word. It was, in truth, hell. But just when everybody was sure that he and everybody else were ruined, the New York News bureau sent over the wires an announcement which literally stemmed the downward current of prices, and as soon as its meaning was generally appreciated gave to the market a new grip on itself. The announcement was as follows:

"J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have just agreed not to enforce deliveries on Northern Pacific common today."

When this news became generally known through Wall street everybody felt easier, and it was said later in the day that the announcement had prevented many failures.

The scenes in the large brokers' offices served to bring out violent contrasts in human nature as the ticker beat out the word "Ruin" for various small traders. One man had been studying the tape intently for half an hour, in which prices had steadily crashed down. Suddenly he straightened up. "I've just dropped $20,000, and I am ruined," he remarked nonchalantly. Then he lighted a cigar and strolled slowly out of the office.

A minute afterward another man looked up from the tape with a haggard face. "My God!" he stammered. "I've lost $4,000! Think of it—$4,000! What shall I do? Oh, what shall I do?" Then he burst into tears and staggered out, declaring that he would "get full of whisky and try to forget the d—— robbers." "That man," asserted the broker, "still has $10,000 invested in this office."

Men took defeat with quiet smiles or with bursts of tears. Character and temperament were clearly revealed. Into the customers' room of one old brokerage house a customer rushed, yelling wildly. "Has the time come?" he shouted. "I was at luncheon when I heard you had failed!"

"Not much, old man," said the white haired head of the firm. "I got my book in coming and going."

One old man had sat grimly watching the quotations for an hour while stocks went clattering down. Suddenly he straightened up and braced his shoulders. "I've just dropped a cool hundred thousand, and I am ruined. Pretty tough on an old chap," he remarked, lighting a fresh cigar with a steady hand. Then he sauntered out.

"My God!" shouted a man who could not have been 30 years old. He jumped up and began to pace up and down before the board. "I've lost $90,000. Think of it! What shall I do?" He began to sob and sat down again. No one noticed him in the least. "I'm going out to get full of rum and forget the robbers," he blubbered and fairly ran from the office, bowling over some men who were hurrying in.

Growing Desire to Learn Spanish.

One evidence of the growing interest taken by the people of the United States in their new possessions is found in their recently discovered desire to learn the Spanish language, says the New York Sun. Within the last year Spanish has made great advances in the colleges and universities. In the high schools of the larger cities also it is making its way and threatening to outstrip French and German. Yale university is a case in point. For many years Spanish had been neglected, but already more than 100 students have announced that they wish to take it next year.

Memorial Day.

The blossoms of our sunny clime remind us of a debt we owe
To those, our martyred dead, who lie like forest leaves or
Like the hopes that with our cause have passed away.
And so we gather in our love
To scatter flowers above their graves,
In memory of the deeds they wrought,
The valor of our fallen braves.

O thou who hold'st the breath of kings as common dust
And rulest empires with thy might, be thou our guide!
Our land so fair, preserve in prosperous peace;
Direct the councils of our states,
Give to our rulers wisdom so divine,
Making them truly good, sublimely great,
While time revolves in circling orbs of day or night,
Of radiant splendor or a paler light.

Above these sacred mounds, where'er they lie,
Shall hallowed memories fondly cling,
And maidens with the flowers of spring
Weave garlands for each hero there,
And sighs that mingle with these offerings each,
Like incensed breath of holy prayer,
A grateful fragrance o'er them shed
Above our honored, [illegible] dead!
—[illegible] in Atlanta Constitution.

KAISER'S ODD ACTIONS.

Apprehensions Excited by William II's Recent Outbreaks.

MENTAL CONDITION MUCH CHANGED

Morose For Days, Then Suddenly Gay, Rarely Quite Sober While at Bonn, and Gossip Says His Increased Liking For Beer and Wine Has Led to Indiscretion.

Not a great deal has happened in Germany during the past few weeks, for the parliamentarians and other persons of public note have been off on Easter trips, leaving behind them a Berlin dull as death itself. But the kaiser usually manages to stir up matters, no matter where he happens to be. With one of those chameleonlike changes in which he excels he suddenly stopped talking wildly and spoke rationally, even impressively, on topics always popular in Germany—universities and student life, art, science and idealsvaunting religion as the sole panacea for our disturbed and troublous material life, writes the Berlin special correspondent of the New York Evening Post.

He took his eldest son and successor to college, presented him to his rector and professors and fellow students and on three successive nights presided at the "Kneipen," at the "commers," flourished the glittering "schlager," commanded the "rubbing" of any number of "salamanders," gave out patriotic or love songs to accompany the deep potations from the "commersbuch" and initiated his young son of 19 into the picturesque but rough and hard guzzling life of a German student with a big monthly check from home. The applause with which these actions of the kaiser were greeted throughout Germany was by no means universal. It is a mistake to believe that the "Bruder studio" of the Fliegende Blatter is still in the majority at German universities—him, I mean, of the long pipe with the tassels, with the ferocious "renommirhund," the perennial "katzenjammer" and the unquenchable thirst for beer.

True, there are still enough and to spare of this old fashioned kind of German university men, and the corps into which the young and serious minded crown prince has just, like his father before him, found admission as a "Fuchs" is, of all the student associations, one of the purest remnants of the past. It is a "hochfeudales" corps, where a monthly paternal check of at least one or two thousands must be pledged to the presiding officers before the idea of admission can be at all entertained, where the noble art of "baren anbinden" still flourishes, where the venerable amusement of beating the night watchman is still practiced and where the scientific treatment of going "schlager" cuts so as to leave a lifelong scar still survives, where everything about the corps life is so arranged, from the "Fruhschoppen" until the "Spatschoppen," that little time is left to the member for studying or hearing lectures. And this noble Corps Borussia in Bonn the kaiser picked out for his son. His action is by no means approved by everybody in Berlin, but the exclusive character of the organization, whose members nearly all belong to the oldest and wealthiest Prussian nobility and furnish the men who later become Prussian ministers, parliamentary leaders, generals, etc., determined the kaiser in his choice.

He had before made a number of arrangements to protect his boy on stepping first into the world from the leveling tendencies of the age and to inoculate him with that brand of principles which finds imperial approval. The most notorious of these steps was perhaps the enforced transfer of Professor Zorn from Konigsberg university to Bonn. Not that the transfer was unpleasant to Zorn, who intrigued to bring it about. Zorn is that professor of national economy and international law who some years ago distinguished himself by taking openly and fiercely the kaiser's side in that quarrel with the prince regent of Lippe-Detmold and was appointed by the kaiser as one of his main representatives at The Hague conference, where he took the extreme side, poohpoohing all ideas of international peace. He has since published a series of essays attempting to justify his course at The Hague. The great majority of German scientists do not regard him as a shining light, but as a man full of selfish ambition and intrigue. Against custom and the rights which Prussia grants to the governing body of each university, the kaiser, without consulting the faculty, transferred Zorn to Bonn, where he is to inoculate the crown prince with the kaiser's own views regarding "constitutions," "resolutions," "street fights," "rights of the crown," etc. This is bad, because with this and a few similar teachers and the influence of his "hochfeudales" corps the young crown prince, who up to the present has shown himself a youth of great promise, in character not unlike his mother, of a singularly modest, self possessed and calmly reasoning mind and of totally unaffected bearing, is almost sure to be influenced greatly for the worse during his brief university term. And that would indeed be a pity, not only for his own sake, but for Germany's.

As for the kaiser himself, some facts have of late become public which go to confirm the opinion, held by many keen observers, both medical and otherwise, all along—viz, that the kaiser is not of normal mind. In previous letters I have pointed out how very difficult, often impossible, it is to obtain what may be called actually trustworthy information about the kaiser's state of health, about those [illegible] and doings of his which would really be an index to his inner life. What I now state may, however, be depended upon. The kaiser always prone to rush from one extreme to the other not only in his actions and speeches, but also in his opinions about the most vital points of politics, foreign and domestic, has, since the Bremen attempt upon his life, which seems to have left an indelible impression upon his mind and that of his wife as well, shown various fresh symptoms of an abnormal mental condition. He has been morose for whole days and even in the society of others of a large company has barely been able to rouse himself, and these moods have generally, without any visible cause, suddenly given way to more or less short periods of gayety, often boisterousness.

Moreover, he who has all along drunk plentifully, both of beer and wine, has lately increased his daily average considerably. During his three days' stay in Bonn he was rarely quite sober, and in Berlin there have recently been circulated well authenticated reports of his indiscretion in this respect. One such story was told by the president of the reichstag, Count Ballestrem, who, on congratulating the kaiser upon his escape in Bremen, was amazed by the monarch flaring up immediately and launching off into a tirade of unmeasured abuse against what he called "a horde of conspirators." His face flushed a deep scarlet and his gestures became violent and he struck the table with his clinched fist in the excess of his feeling. I will not repeat here every trifle more or less confirmatory of the kaiser's abnormal condition, but to the best of my judgment it is certain that during the last two months a serious change has taken place in him. The belief in Germany that this is so is penetrating wider and wider circles. Many draw a parallel between William II and his granduncle, Frederick William IV of Prussia, whose mental condition, before it was professionally and constitutionally admitted to be softening of the brain, closely resembled that of William II.

PLOT AGAINST KING EDWARD

Baron de Ginsberg Talks of Awful Event In England.

Baron H. La de Ginzberg, who for eight years was chief of the Transvaal secret service and who is raising money for the Boer cause by lecturing, made a statement at New Haven the other afternoon in an unguarded moment that may throw a scare into the officials of the English government, says the New York Sun. He said that Great Britain would be shaken by a terrible event within a few days and conveyed the impression that an attempt will be made to assassinate King Edward VII himself.

The baron declared that there had been a meeting of leading Irishmen from all over Connecticut during the past few days, men who had an intimate connection with the plot he had in mind, and that the dark crime at which he mysteriously hinted would shake all England. He declined to specify the turn the horror would take when he was asked if it meant the assassination of the king by an anarchist or if some high personage in England was doomed to die. He added that his net receipts for the Boer cause in four months past have been $27,240. Then he said:

"The Boers are determined to stick to the fight until they get the British out of South Africa. The British would be glad to give the Boers the Transvaal if they would be satisfied with that, but they will not accept it. The British are bound to be driven out of South Africa. Our poor old president, Mr. Kruger, is 76 years of age and deaf and blind. He is broken down with sorrow over the misfortunes of his country."

JACK RABBITS FOR ALASKA.

Kansas Long Ears Will Be Imported to Northern Regions.

Charles Payne, of Wichita, Kan., a dealer in wild animals, shipped the other night to the Alaska Commercial company at Sitka ten pairs of Kansas rabbits, to become the ancestry of what the company hopes to see a sturdy, numerous and thriving race of rabbits, says the Kansas City Times. It appears from the correspondence that led to the purchase of the Kansas rabbits that there is a species of gray wolf in Alaska whose fur is exceedingly valuable. This wolf seems to be in process of extinction, but it was recently discovered that the meat of rabbits agreed with them, and it is for the purpose of saving the wolves that the company referred to intends perpetuating the rabbits.

The rabbits, when they arrive in Alaska, will be placed upon an island until enough of them are produced to stock the gray wolf regions, when they will be turned loose to multiply some more and become a prey for the wolves.

A 550 Pound Sturgeon Caught Near Albany.

A sturgeon weighing 550 pounds was netted off Lagoon island in the Hudson river, three miles above Albany, the other day. Nothing like this in weight has been seen in Albany for 15 years past, says the New York Sun. It was towed to Albany alive by the fishermen, who were required to man two rowboats. Hundreds viewed the specimen of Albany sturgeon. The head weighed 125 pounds.

The Outlook For Sport.

The coming summer may be long remembered as a season famous for its sports. Cycling, automobiling, golfing, yachting, canoeing, horse racing, baseball playing and every other kind of game and pastime promise to be very much in evidence during the season. It looks as if the next few months, says the Boston Herald, are going to be well worth living.

WALL STREET'S PANIC.

Some Interesting Incidents of Black Thursday.

AN AMATEUR PLUNGER'S LUCK.

Handsome Fortune Netted by a Western Speculator In Northern Pacific. Operators Who Talk In Thousands. Black and Blue Thursdays—Brokers Who Lost Their Heads.

Here are some interesting incidents of the great panic in Wall street on the recent memorable black Thursday, says the New York Tribune:

Around the table at the Waldorf-Astoria Thursday evening were gathered John W. Gates, A. A. Housman, John W. Davis and some other heavy operators in the market. The violent break in prices was the subject under discussion, and Russell Sage came in for some criticism. Mr. Sage has recently given out several interviews, saying the market was too high, and some think that to a certain extent he was to blame for the break. "I tell you what let us do," said one of the party. "Let us make old Sage a 'sporty' offer for 50 shares of Missouri Pacific to be called in five months at 105. Let's offer 2 per cent for the call." The others thought a minute, and one of the party said: "Well, that's all right. I will go in for ten shares." Another spoke up and said, "I will take ten." The man who made the original proposition said, "Well, count me in for another ten." A bystander who heard this conversation said in a disgusted way, "I thought those fellows were big operators, but here they are haggling over ten share lots." One of the initiated said contemptuously: "You don't know their game. When they say 50 shares, they mean 50,000. That is a call on 50,000 shares, and I guess that is 'sporty' enough." The one who had commented said, "Oh!" and walked off.

There is a man at the Waldorf-Astoria who is interested in several large farms out west. He had never speculated in the market, but he came here for a vacation. The fever of speculation was in the air, and he heard of stock gambles on all sides. Finally he thought he would try his hand, and, meeting a man from the northwest with whom he was on intimate terms, he asked his advice. Whether the second man had any actual knowledge of what was to come or whether he struck it by accident is not known, but he said to his friend, "Why don't you buy some Northern Pacific?" The novice said, "How much will it cost me?" His friend said, "Well, I would put up 20 points margin just for safety's sake." The amateur speculator counted his ready cash and found he had about $14,000. He went into a broker's office and said, "Buy me all the Northern Pacific that will carry at 20 points margin." He secured 700 shares. The next morning he was eating his breakfast in the cafe when his broker rushed in, wild eyed, and said: "Northern Pacific is selling at 250. What shall I do?" The man was dazed, but he realized what it meant and yelled, "Sell it!" The broker dashed back into the office, and the man, disregarding his breakfast, followed him. When they got there, the stock had touched 1,000. "Let her go!" screamed the amateur, and the stock was offered, but by that time the price had dropped to 700, and at that figure he sold out. When he realized what he had netted, he walked back to the cafe, looked at his breakfast, now cold, and finally said, "Well, I never!" And a man who had overheard the remark and knew of the transaction said bluntly, "I don't think anybody else ever did either!"

"A great deal of the panic of Thursday might have been averted," said a member of the firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. the other day, "if it had not been for the number of unseasoned brokers on the floor. I watched them, and at the height of the excitement some of the young men lost their heads entirely. They were throwing away their stocks like rubbish and going crazy because they could not get rid of them faster. Then there were the well seasoned brokers, men who have weathered many such a storm. Many of them stood holding on to the younger men with both arms trying to keep them cool, but to no avail. Whatever may have been the causes of the panic, it was to a great extent augmented by the inexperienced losing their heads."

"How was it that the panic came on Thursday?" asked a young man with a white waistcoat of an elderly man with a white mustache. Both were sitting in the bulletin room of Henry Clews & Co. watching two boys deftly slipping the figures on the big blackboard in accordance with the dictum of an adjacent ticker.

"It simply came," was the answer.

"But don't panics generally come on Friday? Black Friday, you know—I thought that was the unlucky day."

"They sometimes come on Thursday," replied the man with the white mustache. "Such Thursdays are called black and blue Thursdays. They don't kill you outright, but bruise you up so as to make you wish you were dead."

"Yes," was the answer from the white waistcoat; "my family told me of all this, but I had to take a flier and find out."

Decision Against Men's Shirt Waists.

Postmaster Coyne of Chicago, arbiter of letter carriers' fashions, has decided that the shirt waist will not do. "Climate changes too suddenly," he says, "and the laundry bills would be too high." He and the carriers prefer a lightweight jacket to match the rest of the uniform.

SPIRIT WORLD VOUCHED FOR

London Doctors Claim to Have Established Communication.

Dr. C. Lloyd Tuckey, a prominent member of the medical profession in London, caused a sensation in psychical research circles recently by announcing that he and another well known physician had succeeded in communicating with the spirit world through a trance medium, says the New York Herald. Dr. Tuckey holds a membership in the Society For Psychical Research, of which Dr. Oliver Lodge is president. Among the vice presidents of the organization are Professor William James of Harvard and Professor S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian institution. Its active membership includes Mr. A. J. Balfour, Sir William Crookes, Professor Henry Sedgwick, Lady Henry Somerset, Mr. James P. Bryce, Dr. Conan Doyle, Lady Jeune and many other eminent personages.

For several months Dr. Tuckey and his professional associates have been experimenting in the realm of spiritual phenomena. They have given particular study to trance mediumship in all its phases. Prominent among the mediums who have been seeking to convince the physicians that their craft was neither mythical nor supernatural is Mrs. Edmund Thompson of South Hill Park, Hampstead.

She has the reputation of being thoroughly rational and scientific, yet claims to be able to communicate at will with personalities no longer in the flesh. She recently gave a series of exhibitions of her power under the scrutiny of Dr. Tuckey and other investigators. After applying numerous tests they decided that Mrs. Thompson's trances were real and that she actually bridged the chasm between the finite and the infinite. Neither Dr. Tuckey nor Mrs. Thompson for the present will disclose in detail the nature or extent of their discoveries.

Mr. Edward T. Bennett, secretary of the Society For Psychical Research, said: "Dr. Tuckey and his fellow experimenters do not care to advertise their efforts in the direction of establishing a species of wireless telegraphy between the material and spiritual worlds. Our society will refrain from any attempt to popularize the investigation of psychical subjects. Dr. Tuckey and his associates have made important tests of trance mediumship and have been convinced of the possibility of speaking with disembodied intelligences. They will lay the result of their experiments before our society in extenso. Until then nothing further can be said."

WHEAT OF INDIA.

Reports Indicate a Short Crop This Season.

The second memorandum on the wheat crop for 1901 issued by the statistical department of the government of India modifies the expectations of the first, which declared that "in Bengal and northern India all conditions point to the harvest of a crop of quite unusual excellence." It is now announced that, owing to prolonged rainy and cloudy weather in February, rust has developed to a considerable extent, rendering the amount of crop very uncertain.

In the central provinces the conditions are said to continue good, but here the area under cultivation is comparatively small. In the nizam's territory there is the prospect of an average crop, but in Bombay and Berar the condition of the crop, which was sown on a greatly restricted area, "leaves much to be desired, and the yield will be much below the average."

With regard to Punjab, advices furnished by the department of agriculture in Lahore are that "the area under wheat was estimated last November at 7,801,800 acres. The present estimate, which includes further sowings made on unirrigated lands in consequence of the favorable winter rains, is 8,452,900 acres." But owing to the subsequent appearance of rust it is added that the expected crop will be greatly reduced.

CIGARETTE LEAST HARMFUL

The Lancet Says the Cigar and Pipe Are Worse In That Order.

The London Lancet of recent date has an article on nicotine and inverts the order of injuriousness usually associated with three forms of smoking. It states that nicotine itself has been proved by analysis to be practically guiltless of evil effects in smoking, but pyridine and its relatives are responsible for headache, trembling and giddiness.

The article proceeds to say that the degree of toxicity in the smoke probably depends largely upon the completeness of combustion. The combustion of a cigarette is more complete than that of the pipe or the cigar. The pipe acts as a condenser, but the condensed products do not reach the mouth, while considerable condensation must occur in a cigar, the products reaching the mouth and being absorbed.

Therefore The Lancet makes the order of injuriousness, beginning with the worst, as follows: Cigar, pipe, cigarette.

Cats to Check Rabbits.

Australian papers state that the experiment of the West Australian government in turning domestic cats loose in the southeastern districts of the colony to check the invasion of rabbits from South Australia has been a pronounced success. The felines destroyed immense numbers of the pests, and in some cases almost cleared the squatters' runs of the rabbits. In anticipation of the demand which is expected for cats for this work breeding establishments are being started. It is believed, however, that it will be found much cheaper to import the animals.

BOON FOR RAILWAY [illegible]

Illinois Central Adopts a [illegible] System For Its Employees.

WILL GO INTO EFFECT ON JULY 1.

The Scheme Is Liberal In the Extreme—Company Starts With a Gift of $250,000—Rules as to Calculation—How the Pensions Are Figured.

Illinois Central railroad employees retired for age or incapacity will be the beneficiaries of a comprehensive pension system which the road will put into effect July 1.

Each retired employee will receive a pension based on the average monthly salary he had been paid during the last ten years of his service and ranging from 10 to 40 or even 50 per cent of that salary. The system applies to every officer and employee of the road from the president down to the humblest laborer, except the members of the law and surgical departments.

"We have been led to provide pensions," said President Stuyvesant Fish recently, "as an additional means of providing for our men and bringing them into close and friendly relations with the company. Since the rise of the value of the road stock above par we have found that the employees have practically stopped purchasing it, and after much deliberation we decided upon the present plan, the details of which have been carefully worked out.

"To start with, the company makes a cash gift of $250,000 to the pension fund. In addition it agrees to pay any amount needed for the pensions up to $100,000 each year. If the annual pension allowances run beyond this figure, then, and only then, the original $250,000 will be touched. If the $250,000 is exhausted, the company reserves the privilege of altering the schedule of payments so that the burden shall not increase to too great size.

"As to the employees who get pensions, there are included in the first place all men over 70 years of age who have been ten years in the service of the road. Retirement at the age of 70 is made compulsory for all officers and employees. In the case of locomotive firemen, engineers, conductors, flagmen and brakemen, train baggage men, yardmasters, switchmen, bridge foremen, section foremen and supervisors, they may be retired at the age of 65, and if they have been ten years in service they will be pensioned. Officers and employees between the ages of 61 and 70 who have become incapacitated for any cause and who have been ten years in the service may be retired and pensioned.

"These provisions are liberal, for most other roads require a continuous service of 30 years before granting pensions, make the retirement age for incapacitated men from 65 to 70 years instead of 61 and do not let the train and track men retire before 70.

"The amount of the pension is figured this way: The average monthly pay of the man for his ten years is found, and then he is allowed 1 per cent of the amount for every year he has been in the service of the road. If he has been ten years in service the pension is 10 per cent, and if he has been 40 years in service he gets a 40 per cent pension. For instance, the trackmen get the lowest pay, averaging $30 a month. Suppose a man has been 30 years in the service of the company—and it is fair to assume that most pensioned men will have been with us that long at least—his pension will be $9 a month, or $108 a year.

"A brakeman averages $60 a month, but if he was a good man he would be promoted long before retirement, and so would not get his pension on this salary basis. The same is true of firemen.

"The conductor averages $115 a month, which would make his pension after 30 years' service $34.50 a month, or $414 a year. The engineer, with an average pay of $125 a month, would get after 30 years' service $37.50 a month pension, or $450 a year. Machinists, averaging $60 a month, on the same basis would get $18 a month pension, or $216 a year. Of course if men of these grades were retired after 40 years' service the pensions would be just 33 1-3 per cent greater than the figures given.

"The terms of the plan are [illegible] another way. Of course [illegible] service is meant by the phrase [illegible] of service, but where men have [illegible] gone on a leave of absence, [illegible] dismissal followed by [illegible] within one year, or where [illegible] laid off on account of [illegible] force when unattended by [illegible] ployment, that is not [illegible] break in the continuity.

"Pensioned employees are [illegible] to engage in any other [illegible] wish, although they [illegible] the service of the company. [illegible] not permitted to assign away [illegible]

"The road has now between [illegible] and 35,000 employees, half the size of the United States army, and all [illegible] workers. They must be kept to efficiency. Conditions are [illegible] ous every year. Wages are higher, stability of employment greater. [illegible] keep the force in the best condition [illegible] want a pension system, but we [illegible] that from year to year the [illegible] demands of the system will be heavier. We think that $100,000 a year will be ample, but we cannot tell yet, and we cannot even tell how many employees will be retired the first year. All is in the experimental stage."

The officials of the road who [illegible] the pension board and will manage the scheme are C. A. Beck, W. J. [illegible], C. P. Krebs, William [illegible], [illegible] Sullivan, J. F. Wallace and [illegible] Owen.

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Hunting the Leopard.

BIG game Has Been Killed in Marion County--Several Instances of Notable Hunts Are Recalled by a Star Scribe.

Occasionally a wild animal of a ferocious nature is found by some enterprising newspaper correspondent roaming at large in the woods surrounding neighboring cities and doing unlimited damage to the farmers' stock, in addition to frightening the natives fairly out of their boots. It has been many a day since any animal larger than a chipmonk or rabbit has been seen in the woods of Marion county, except on a few occasions, such as the Fourth of July, when some farmer lad has celebrated too vigorously the day, and laid down in the woods to sleep off the effects of a battle with John Barleycorn, then awakened with a start to see a monster staring him in the face.

There was a time, however, when Marion county's woods were infested with the wildest kind of wild animals, and that time is still fresh in the memory of some of the older residents of the county. Some of them recall with a shudder the nights when the wolf was wont to come up to the back door and howl all night, remaining until daylight streaked the skies. Wild hogs, too, were common here, but the last of them were cleared out years ago, as were the panthers, bears, deer and other animals which at one time were common.

The story of the killing of a huge leopard, the only one of its kind ever known to be in the county outside of a cage, was recounted to the Star one day recently by Samuel Johnson of east Church street, one of the men who helped slay the monster.

During the winter of 1875 the leopard appeared in the woods of Grand township. For two years the animal roamed at large, doing more or less damage to domestic animals, and frightening persons who, at times, got within sight of it, but remained only so long as it took them to get far enough away that the animal was no longer visible. More or less vivid stories of the ferociousness of the animal and the damage it was doing were circulated among the residents of the county, and so great did the fear become that people were almost afraid to travel past the parts of the county supposed to be inhabited by the animal. At one time it was alleged to have attacked and wounded a party of Union county men. On Saturday, December 1, 1877, an engineer of the old Bee Line road named Burnison was hunting near New Bloomington, in what was known as the company woods, its name being derived from the fact that the railroad company owned it. He was scrambling through the woods looking for pheasants and suddenly came onto the animal asleep in the hollow place made by the upheaval of an old tree. Burnison wasn't looking for leopards that day, and besides he reasoned to himself, that the company would have trouble getting another engineer who could take his place, so he retreated in good order for reinforcements, without arousing the enemy.

The first man whom Burnison met was Mr. Johnson, who got a gun and started back with him. Enroute back they met several other men, among them being George M. Hagemann and Edward Kessler, now of this city. The crowd was armed with guns, clubs and an axe. They searched several hours before finding the animal which had left the place where Burnison first encountered it. It was some distance away when located by the dogs taken along for that purpose. As it advanced toward Johnson and Kessler, who were separated from the other members of the party, Johnson raised his gun to fire. He took a steady aim and waited for the oncoming monster. The leopard came with immense bounds and landed directly in front of Johnson, who blazed away, but the shot only seemd to infuriate the more the maddened animal, and it raised up and struck him on the shoulders with two paws. Its hot breath burned the side of his cheek for a moment, and he felt that all was over with him. The animal sank its teeth into his left arm and in a struggle the two rolled over on the grass, the leopard being on top. Kessler ran up and struck the animal over the back with a club, stunning it to such an extent that it relaxed its hold on Johnson. Another blow on the head, and the animal had gone to the happy hunting grounds.

The dead leopard was brought to this city a few days later and exhibited in the old city hall. An admission of ten cents was charged and hundreds went to see it. It was a male, seven feet long, about two and one-half feet high, and weighed 125 pounds. It was exhibited later in several of the smaller towns surrounding this city and the owners made a nice sum of money out of the deal. Mr. Johnson was the lecturer with the show and told with many embellishments the story of the killing.

The leopard skin is now in the possession of Sanford Wilson of east Center street.

A few years ago, when the Sells Brothers' circus was exhibiting in this city, P. Sells visited the Wilson greenhouse and there identified the leopard as one which had escaped from their menagerie the winter it first appeared in this vicinity. The show people had kept very quiet concerning its disappearance to avoid any damage suits which might grow out of the killing of domestic animals by the leopard. Mr. Sells stated that had any of the people who saw it, taken a small stick they could have driven it any place they desired as it was perfectly gentle.

Wallace Wilson laconically remarked that the men were not driving leopards with sticks the day they met it, that being their day off.

Marionites, who have resided here during the past fifteen years, will have no difficulty in recalling the time the big stories were afloat concerning a monster wolf and the damage it was doing to sheep and other animals in the northern portion of the county. The farmers were greatly excrcised, and every time a timid person saw a cat ahead in the road they were fearful lest it be that wolf. The stories concerning its size varied from as large as a cow on up to the size of an elephant, Big Charley, for instance. One day a posse was organized to search for the wolf. It left Marion early in the day, the wolf was located and captured after a battle in which "His Wolfship" was almost scared to death. He was brought to this city by the captors and exhibited on the public square.

The cavalcade which formed that poor wolf's funeral procession has never been equaled on the streets of Marion. It was composed of men on horseback, men on foot, men in buckboards, men on muleback and men riding mustangs, besides a few who came in hay wagons. Every dog in Marion county, which was not otherwise engaged that morning, helped to make up the procession. There was every variety from the common soup hound to the best known and the men and dogs all seemed to feel that they had accomplished something for which they should be pensioned.

The coyote, for such it was, was less than two feet high, and was about the scrawniest looking thing that ever happened. It was stuffed and is on exhibition in a glass box in the main corridor of the court house, where some of the men who took part in the capture now take their youthful offspring to gaze upon it, then tell them in a stage whisper of that terrible battle they had in getting it and of the immense damage done.

In the winter of 1877 a tiger was seen loose in the woods of the northwestern part of the county, but it escaped without being caught.

At the Wilson green house is a big eagle, which measures seven feet six inches from tip to tip. It was killed near Waldo several years ago. What damage it did while living is not known. Mr. Wilson also has several large lions, owls and other species of birds, now extinct here, killed in the county in late years, but they don't count along side of the animals just mentioned, for they never scared half the population of the county so badly that it quaked in its boots every time it stepped out doors.

EXCITING RUNAWAY.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wingo Are In One Friday Night.

While driving to their home in Espyville Friday evening about 5 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wingo had an exciting runaway about two miles west of the city. The horse being driven by Mr. Wingo took fright at cow being driven by a boy along the roadside and its plunges upset the buggy, throwing Mrs. Wingo out and injuring her slightly. The buggy was considerably damaged.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Price 25 cents.

MONEY TO LOAN AT FIVE PER Cent—On first mortgage farm security, in Marion county. Make application at office of Crissinger & Guthery, attorneys at law, 101½ north Main street, Marion, Ohio.

33-wk-f-27

AGOSTA BOYS.

Two of Them Shot by Accidental Discharge of Revolver.

A boy, named Penrose, and James Monk, both of Agosta, were slightly injured Friday morning by the discharge of a revolver. Penrose had the revolver in his side coat pocket and Monk reached in to get it. The hammer caught on Penrose's pocket and caused the gun to be discharged. The ball went up along Penrose's side, making a very slight flesh wound, and hit Monk's hand, doing no more damage to it than to Penrose.

New Discovery for Blood poisoning.

Dr. C. D. Warner's Compound of Seven Cures, the great cancer remedy, and for all diseases of the skin and blood, from contact and secondary or hereditary causes. For sale by W. B. Foye.

Robinson's catarrh remedy is sold by Hoberman & Sharpless, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Richwood. Try it. 18-wk-1y-c

SUNDAY, JUNE SECOND.

The New Wesley M. E. Church is To Be Dedicated.

Thursday evening it was decided by the trustees of the Wesley M. E. church to dedicate the church Sunday, June 2. The work of getting it ready for dedication is now almost completed, and can easily be finished by that time. The program for the dedicatory services is to be arranged at once and will be made public as soon as completed.

The church is now beginning to assume on the inside the appearance it will have when completed. It will be a handsome little church of which the residents of West Marion and the congregation may well feel proud. Those who have been back of the new church project from its incipiency are being recompensed now with the knowledge that they are to have as fine a structure as anybody would wish to worship in.

ONCE MORE

The Marion-Hardin Boundary Matter Is Postponed.

The matter of the Board of County Commissioners of Marion country against the Board of County Commissioners of Hardin county in the common pleas court of Hardin county was assigned for hearing Wednesday, but owing to the trial here of Fred Summers in which Prosecutor F.E. Guthery is interested, it will have to go over.

Mr. Guthery will make an effort to have it re-assigned for hearing at some date in the near future.

About twelve hundred acres of ground are involved in the action. The Marion county commissioners claim that the land is being called a part of Hardin county, when rightfully it should belong to Marion county.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Matthews of Prairie street Monday morning.

All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

DULY CELEBRATED

At Cardington Is Ascension Day by Marion Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templars.

AT M. E. CHURCH OF THAT PLACE

Local Templars Make the Trip to and from the Neighboring Town in Cabs, Arriving Home in the Early Evening—The Day Proves One of High Interest.

Ascension day was appropriately celebrated Sunday afternoon by Marion Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templars, at Cardington. Many of the members of the commandery reside in Cardington and Mt. Gilead, hence this year the services were held in the first named city.

The Templars did not leave here until noon. Arriving at Cardington, they were taken at once to the Masonic hall, and later on to the Methodist church. The services were opened with the singing of the processional hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers." A scripture reading, led by the prelate, Sir John E. Waddell, followed the hymn, and at its conclusion another hymn was sung and a short prayer offered. The church choir rendered, "Now Christ Is Risen," and the Templars were again led in scripture reading by the prelate. After the apostles' creed had been repeated in unison, the Vesper quartest sang "Remember Now Thy Creator," and Rev. M. T. Ayres, pastor of the church, preached an excellent sermon. After another hymn and the closing prayer, the benediction was pronounced, and the services ended.

The church was tastily decorated with both cut flowers and potted plants.

Owing to the threatening weather the Marion Templars returned home as soon as the services were concluded. They made the trip in cabs.

THE COMBINATION SERVICE.

Messrs. J. W. Headley and J. B. Virden Talk of Its Great Advantages Over the Ordinary Service.

The address of J. W. Headley of this city at the Sunday-school convention held in Prospect Sunday, May 12, on the subject of "Two Newest Things in Sunday-School work," was well received by a large number of the Sunday-school workers present, who at once recognized the value of the suggestions offered.

Mr. Headley's subject comprised two topics; a combination of church and Sunday-school services and the institution of a Sunday-school chair in the theological colleges in the United States. The topics were to have been given by J. B. Virden, but that gentleman was unable to be present on account of illness, and delegated Mr. Headley to be his substitute.

The importance of the subject cannot be overestimated and an explanation of the topics would be valuable to the members of Marion churches, who would do well to devote attention to the several things discussed in them.

The methods described will in time be instituted in all up-to-date and progressive Sunday-schools, and their adoption in the Sunday-schools in this city would be a wise move.

Mr. Headley and Mr. Virden both spoke very entertainingly on the subject Friday afternoon. They stated that the most important step in modernizing Sunday-school work and securing the best results would be to inaugurate a Sunday-school chair in the theological seminaries. If this was done, before a minister was awarded his diploma, he would have had a year or two years' study in practical Sunday-school work, which would be of invaluable benefit to him when he took charge of an organization of that kind.

The idea of the combination service is to have a union of the Sunday-school and church. In the morning, at a chosen hour, all of the adult members of the church and the children would gather in the Sunday-school room where services would be opened by a choir. The minister would then read the scripture lesson, and the usual time would be devoted to teaching the Sunday-school lesson. No time would be wasted in listening to the reports of the secretary and treasurer, as these should be placed on a blackboard in plain view of all. At a given signal the assembly would march into the auditorium where the minister would deliver a sermon for twenty or twenty-five minutes on a subject relating to that taught in the Sunday-school. The announcements in church could also be placed on a blackboard. Both services would occupy probably an hour and fifty minutes or two hours, and would thus save an hour each morning.

Another advantage to be derived from the combination service would be that the superintendent would have all the adults present at the Sunday-school lesson.

Although the described method is a radical change from the usual procedure, it has been accepted with favor at various cities in the United States. After several months it has been met with great enthusiasm. The innovation has been warmly welcomed by all and in not one case has any Sunday-school returned to the old method.

By adopting the proposed change both old and young would be present at both services, a condition which rarely exists under the prevailing method.

Mr. Virden has received a large number of letters from ministers in whose churches and Sunday-schools the method has been introduced, and all refer in most flattering terms to the innovation.

Mr. Headley stated that the new method would be tried shortly in the Christian church, of which he is a member, and he expresses himself as being confident that it would be a marked success.

OF DIPHTHERIA

A Little Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mozingo Dies Sunday.

Belle, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Mozingo of north Prospect street, died of diphtheria at 9 o'clock Sunday evening. The child was one year and nine months old.

The funeral was held at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon at the family residence. The remains were interred in Marion cemetery.

Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic.

CURES Biliousness, Constipation, Headaches, Dizziness, Old Sores, Erysipelas, Liver Complaint, Skin Eruptions, Scrofula, "Blues," etc. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 50 cents and $1.00.

ST. VITUS' DANCE A Sure Cure Send for Circular with Testimonials to M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.

DAVID NATION

Passes Through This City Monday Morning Over the Big Four.

David Nation, the husband of Mrs. Carrie Nation, was a passenger on Big Four train No. 36 Monday. He took the train at Union City and was enroute to Iberia, where he will remain during the summer as the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Wm. Riddle.

The man's presence on the train was made known by the train crew, and attracted considerable attention from the crowd assembled at the depot. Mr. Nation was attired in the regulation G. A. R. uniform, and wears a fine dappled grey beard. He appeared harmless, although the crowd that started into the car apparently half expected to find him armed with a broadax. The train did not stop long enough to permit of an interview, but it is known that as soon as Mrs. Nation is released from jail at Wichita, Kansas, she will join her husband in Morrow county.

The diseases, which have been so many in the city all winter, are now almost gone. Health Officer Lutz stated Monday morning that there are no measles, and only one case of diphtheria and one case of scarlet fever of which he has any knowledge in the city.

NERVITA PILLS

Will Restore Strength, Energy and the Ambition that Nature Intended All to Have.

A Nerve Tonic and Blood Builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail **50 cents per box, 6 boxes $2.50, with our bankable guarantee to cure or refund the money paid.** Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND COAL

PHONE 8 OUR SPECIALTY EVERYTHING

A PECULIAR CASE.

Live Colt and the Pedigree of a Dead One Sold Mr. Grindell.

The State of Ohio against Charles E. King is the title of a peculiar case brought in Justice Kelleher's court late Monday afternoon. The prosecuting witness is Derastus J. Grindell of Kenton, who claims fraud on the part of King in a horse transaction which took place in this county, January 25, 1901. King, who resides near Richwood, sold a colt to Grindell for $138. He claimed that the colt was called King, and was a full-blooded Percheron horse. He further alleged that the animal was sired by Pluto, was owned by Rittenhouse of Union county, the dam being Daisy King, owned by the defendant. Grindell says that King, the horse which was alleged to have been sold to him, was dead at the time of the transaction, and that another animal was sold him under that name. He brings suit to recover the amount of the purchase.

Officer Masterson went to Richwood Monday afternoon and arrested King. He was brought to this city and when arraigned before Squire Kelleher gave bond in the sum of $300 for his appearance at the hearing at 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

Your choice of any $35.00, $30.00 or $25.00 ladies' bicycle in my store for $18.00 cash. Fred Haberman.

143-tf&wk-1

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A 90 acre farm three miles south of Green-Camp, splendid soil, well drained, medium buildings. Will sell at a bargain to the right man. $1,000 cash, balance on long time.

Forty acres of land seven miles west of Marion, unleadid soil. Will sell cheap. Well fenced, no outbuildings.

Thirty-six acres of land seven miles east of Marion, soil cannot be beat, can be had reasonable.

Eighty acre farm four miles west of Morral, eight-room house, barn 32x52, also one 14x28, well tiled, the best of loam soil. An elegant farm, $50 per acre.

Feed grinder and ten-horse power engine, can grind fifty bushels per hour, the grinder new. Will sell at a bargain.

For sale a Huber engine and a Leader thresher. Will sell at a bargain.

For sale a new Deering binder, or trade it a bargain.

Also will sell at private sale or auction a horse or cow, or wagon or buggy, or those having stock or goods of any kind will do well to see me.

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COMING! THE CHIEF CONSULTING AND EXAMINING PHYSICIAN OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTE CO., BY REQUEST, WILL VISIT Marion, and can be consulted at their Private Rooms at the EUROPEAN HOTEL, MONDAY, JUNE 3, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

CONSULTATION FREE AND STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

BLOOD POISON, VARICOCELE, STRICTURE

and Diseases of Men and Women Positively Cured by THE FRANCE TREATMENT.



THE FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 58-60 West Gay St., Columbus, Ohio. One Block North of the State House.

Established 1886. Largest Practice and Most Complete Institute of its kind in U. S. Our record of wonderful cures is second to none. During the past 20 years we have successfully treated thousands of cases. Our practice extends not only throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico, but also includes many foreign countries. Our long experience, remarkable skill, and universal success for the past 20 years in Ohio, entitle us to the full confidence of the afflicted. The celebrated France Treatment is acknowledged by many, including prominent physicians, as being the most complete and successful treatment known to the medical world, for diseases of men and women. Wonderful Cures Effected in old cases which have been unskillfully treated. Our success is indicated by cures effected. Testimonials sent us by physicians and patients is positive proof. References—We can refer you to the First National Bank, or any bank or reputable business house in Columbus, Ohio; besides any reliable mercantile agency can be consulted as to our financial standing.

NO MONEY REQUIRED OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES TO COMMENCE TREATMENT.

WHAT WE TREAT. We positively cure all curable diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Diarrhœa; Eye and Ear Diseases; Deformities and Surgical Diseases; Chronic and Desperate Rheumatic, Heart and Liver Diseases; Blood and Skin Diseases, such as Scrofula, Ulcers, Eczema, Pimples, Freckles, etc.; Female Diseases, especially those which have baffled the skill of other physicians; Epileptic Fits, Rupture permanently cured by a new, scientific method; Brain, Spinal and Nervous Diseases, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Headache, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Nervous Exhaustion, and Spinal Irritation. Cancer cured without the use of a knife. Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Bladder, Enlarged Prostate, frequent and Gribbling Urination, etc. Throat, Lung and Nasal Diseases, such as Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Deafness, etc., cured by our original system of home treatment.

It costs no more to employ an expert than to risk your life with an inexperienced physician.

PRIVATE AND SEXUAL DISEASES.—A perfect cure, guaranteed in all curable cases. Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Effects of Youthful Indiscretion and Sexual Excesses, Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and Energy, Impotency, etc., quickly and permanently cured by an original treatment. Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Hydrocele, and Varicocele cured in the shortest possible time, without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. Curable cases guaranteed when others have failed. Low charges; consultation free.

The France System of Local Treatment with Medicated Pad for Men is positively the most complete and successful known for Varicocele and Stricture, also weak and undeveloped organs.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—After years of experience, there has been discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by a new method. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation and correspondence free and strictly confidential

OUR MEDICATED BOUGIE NEVER FAILS TO CURE

THE FRANCE URETHRAL TREATMENT is a medicated Bougie for the cure of Stricture and all forms of Diseases of the Bladder, Urethra, and Prostate Gland. The Bougies are inserted into the urethral canal upon retiring at night, and slip into position without the slightest effort, requiring a short time to dissolve. They act like a mild electric current, invigorating and imparting vim and snap to the entire body. The curative effect is felt from the first application. Our special treatment completely dissolves the Stricture and permanently removes obstructions from the primary passages.

Treatment by Correspondence. Each person applying for Medical Treatment should write us a careful chemical and microscopical examination. We have cured thousands of cases we have never seen. Write for book of 100 pages and list of 500 questions. Correspondence, Consultation and Examination free and strictly confidential. No names published without the written consent of the patient. Treatment sent by mail or express to any part of the United States.

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has located in Marion with offices at 218 West Center street, where he will answer all professional calls promptly, day or night. Office hours 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m. Phone No. 1031.

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Invites deposits. Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking within the limits of safety. Mortgages and long time paper bought. Foreign drafts bought and sold. Drafts issued on all parts of the world.
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Northwestern Life Insurance Comp'y, Largest Dividend Paying Co. in the World
Issue bonds to administrators, guardians, officials, contractors and all others requiring surety bonds.
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Are in Demand.
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And put you in reliable companies, cheaper than any other Insurance agency in Marion Co.
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This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

WERE HIGH CLASS

The Commencement Exercises of the Caledonia Schools Occur Friday Evening.

THE ATTENDANCE IS EXCELLENT

City Hall Auditorium Is Packed with the Friends and Relatives of the Graduates—Class Numbers Thirteen—Many Are Present from Surrounding Towns.

The commencement exercises marking the graduation of a class of thirteen from the Caledonia schools Friday evening were held in the city hall auditorium, and were quite largely attended.

The evening was a delightful one and the spacious hall was packed to the doors when the hour for opening the program arrived.

Farmers having at least a general interest in the Caledonia schools and seeking an evening of pleasant entertainment, drove in from the surrounding districts; the local attendance was all that could have been expected and the affair attracted many from Marion, Galion, Mt. Gilead and other points.

The graduates and their friends devoted much time to the decoration and artistic arrangement of the stage, and when the curtain rose it revealed an highly attractive picture. The decorations were of potted plants and cut bloom, while just above the stage was emblazoned in gold the class motto, "Launched, But Not Anchored."

The Grand Opera House orchestra was engaged for the occasion and opened the exercises with "Under Storm," a fine selection, which was cleverly rendered.

Rev. Carrie Brainard invoked the divine blessing after which the orchestra contributed "Harvest Days," a stirring prelude to a bit of "Class History" presented by Miss Florence Thew, a member of the class chosen as one of the representative speakers.

Miss Thew is a very capable speaker and her review of class experience was quite interesting, showing as it did, the strongest ties of good fellowship existing between the members of the class and their instructors.

The speaker referred to those who had begun their school life with the class and, owing to adverse circumstances, had been obliged to drop from the ranks before the work was completed. She expressed the deep regret of all that they had missed a share in the class labors and triumphs.

Miss Thew spoke feelingly of the excellent associations that had been the lot of the class during the period of its existence, and the influence which good and kind teachers of the past should have on the after life of every member. She said this particular class, like all others, had not always been good, but one quality which had at all times served as a redeeming feature was punctuality. She closed with a resume of a number of humorous incidents which had, at times, arose to relieve the monotony of routine work.

The next contributor was Mr. Wesley Rinker, who delivered the class prophecy, and won the greatest of favor with his auditors.

The graduates were Miss Florence Thew, Miss Alzora Anselment, Miss Irene Irwin, Miss Jane Wickess, Miss Nina O'Donnell, Miss Loretta Busch, Miss Anna Pittman, Mr. Roland Hinds, Mr. Leslie Rinker, Mr. Wesley Rinker, Mr. Scott Kinnamon, Mr. Charles Carpenter and Mr. Avery Garberson.

The prophecy was, of course, an outline of the future of each of the young people named. The speaker chose the year 1912 for looking up the members of the class, and found Mr. Garberson the proprietor of a fine hotel in San Francisco and candidate for governor of California; Miss Irwin was a musical star, playing at Phoenix, Arizona; Leslie Rinker, a clothing merchant and manufacturer at El Paso, Texas; Misses Wickess and O'Donnell, the publishers of a leading magazine in Texas; Miss Busch was the proprietress of a large millinery establishment in a southern city; Miss Pittman was a head bookkeeper at Kansas City; Charles Carpenter, a railroad official at Memphis; R. R. Hinds, an attorney at law at Covington, Kentucky, had married Miss Anselment, and was successful and happy; Miss Thew was teaching a grammar school in Caledonia, in which the old-fashioned seats had been replaced with cushioned and reclining chairs, and Mr. Kinnamon was a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Marion county.

Rev. E. L. Rexford of Columbus, the class speaker engaged for the occasion, was next introduced and spoke forty-five minutes on "The Completeness of Living." Mr. Rexford is one of the most talented speakers in the state, and gave the class some valuable hints on what to do with an existence which should be considered and made a sacred endowment.

The speaker said there were two good ways to extinguish one's self, by over confidence and by over suspicion. Every faculty is God given, and everything on earth will produce music if played in time. When we labor intelligently we labor happily, and therefore the class fortified with a good education should go forth to the battle of life, and be able to accept misfortune as well as fortune with the best of grace. Mr. Rexford stated that different natures are adapted to different kinds of [illegible] all to be careful in the selection. This is a good world if you make it so, and, first of all, to be happy, one should be suited with his employment.

In closing the speaker stated that the home is the triple guardian of men, women and children and advised every man to have his own home and his own wife.

The diplomas were presented the graduates by Mr. G. W. Ault, who made a very neat speech of presentation, and the exercises closed with music by the orchestra and a benediction.

TOWN OF MARYSVILLE

Ready to Entertain Buckeye Ex-Prisoners of War.

Marysville, O., May 20.—The arrangements for entertaining the Twenty-first Encampment of the Ohio ex-Prisoners of war here on June 19 and 20 are now complete, H. S. Stevenson of Columbus, secretary of the association, says the largest attendance in years is anticipated. The program is as follows: Wednesday, encampment in the morning; at 2 o'clock in the afternoon there will be a reception and campfire at the opera house at which welcome addresses will be made by Mayor C. S. Hamilton, W. G. Snedgrass and H. W. Merry. A response will be made by J. C. Taylor, president of the association. In the evening another campfire will be held at which Governor George K. Nash will deliver the principal address. Music throughout will be furnished by a choir under the leadership of Professor O. H. Evans and the G. A. R. quartet of Richwood. On Thursday the election of officers and other business will be transacted in the morning.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15

That's the Date Set for the Meeting of Marion County Republicans in Mass Convention.

TO NAME COUNTY CANDIDATES

A Candidate for the State Legislature Is Also To Be Named by Marion County This Year Without the Aid or Consent of Any Other County—Hasn't Happened Since '90.

The Marion County Republican Central committee met Saturday and issued call for the county delegate convention to be held at the court room in this city, Saturday, June 15.

The convention will name candidates for auditor, treasurer, sheriff, prosecuting attorney, representative, surveyor, commissioner and infirmary director. The same convention will select eight delegates to the Republican state convention and thirty-eight delegates to the Thirteenth district senatorial convention. The delegates to the county convention will be chosen on the regular caucus plan, Thursday evening, June 13.

The convention has only one thing to do that is out of the ordinary in the last ten years, which is the selection of a candidate for representative. This nomination has been made by a joint county convention since 1890.

WITH MARION

Scott Town and Big Island May Be Connected by Electric Line.

A number of Marseilles residents, among them Dr. Kemp and Charles Bowers, elated with the success of capitalists in getting franchises for suburban electric railroads throughout the country, are promoting a new line which, if the project is successfully carried out, will run between Findlay and this city. The railroad will go through Scott Town and Big Island and will enter this city from the west.

The promoters are busily engaged in securing the right-of-way from farmers along the proposed route. Nearly all of the residents along the line between Findlay and Marseilles are favorable to the proposed project, and those interested are consulting the farmers between Marseilles and this city to gain their consent to running the road through their lands.

No man can cure consumption. You can prevent it, though. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma. Never fails.

HOW IT WAS DONE

Interesting Story of the Work of the Late Ohio State Board of Equalization.

WILL PROBABLY BE NO OTHER

The Experiences of the One Lately Adjourned Show That Some Other Method of Equalization Is Necessary—Consternation Caused by a Decision of the Attorney General.

The late state board of equalization is probably the last board of that nature which will ever sit in Ohio, and a resume of its public acts may be interesting. The work of the board is but little understood except by the taxing officers of the several counties of the state.

Following the sittings of the decennial equalization boards of cities and counties, its duty was to view the real property in Ohio, class by class, and to equalize by increase or decrease, as the case might be, the values fixed upon such class of property by the several land appraisers as passed up to this board, after the returns had first been equalized by an intervening city or county board of equalization. It may not be remembered that each member of the state board represented, in whole or with his colleague, a senatorial district. Outside of the members from Cincinnati and Cleveland, each member represented from two to seven counties of the state, each with diverse claims for attention; each, as to farm lands, with differing conditions as to soil, markets, produce, nearness to city consumers, railroad or river facilities, cost of crop production, use of commercial fertilizers; and each, as to its cities, with differing conditions as to commercial advantages, manufacturing interests, shipping, railroads, and contiguous contributing territory.

Intervening between the equalization of 1890 and that of 1901, the whole country had been visited by one of the most devastating panics ever known in the history of the real estate transactions of the United States, and Ohio had felt the shock from one border of the state to the other. In the southern part of the state, in fact on the whole river front, lay a tier of counties which had been tilled by the white man for over a hundred years. In the northwestern quarter of the state, on the other hand, lay a group of practically new and virgin farm lands and cities were underlaid for the most part, with gas or oil producing rock or overlaid with a deep rich soil, which has but recently redeemed from the condition of swamp land, centuries old.

Early in the session, it was conceded that the river counties should be granted a reduction of the values on which some of them had paid taxes for a score or more of years with constant decrease in the values of the land. Coal lands were being exhausted; wood lands had been stripped of all that gave them value; and thousands of acres of land, robbed of all that gave them value above or below the surface of the ground, now lie exposed to the elements without sufficient life in the soil to support animal life or grow crops of any kind. The counties of the northwest instinctively and naturally resisted this appeal from the opposite extreme of the state, on the ground that such relief could only be obtained by adding to the valuations of the newer lands in the newer part of Ohio. Similarly, the older cities also came before the board with urgent demands for reduction in the value placed upon their municipalities; upon the grounds that none of their properties had recovered from the recent depression sufficiently to warrant a return even to the valuations of ten years ago. Of these cities Cincinnati alone requested a decrease of twenty-one million dollars, and coupled with this motion for a decrease, gave notice of an intention to move an increase on the sister city of Cleveland of forty-three per cent., or in round numbers fifty million dollars. To increase Cleveland and provide a sinking fund for a large number of the reductions in other districts of the state, became an issue over which the storm raged until the very last hour of the session.

It will be remembered about the 16th of April an opinion was handed to the board from the office of the attorney general of Ohio, stating, among other things, that the grand aggregate of real property as returned to the board by the several county auditors, must be maintained. In other words, if valuations were reduced in one taxing district, the board must restore to the duplicate the amount so stricken off, by an increase in the valuation of some other portion of the state. When this opinion reached the board it had about completed its second schedule—that of the valuation of farm lands—and had gone once over the valuations of the villages and cities. The additions and reductions had been carefully made after the hearing of local delegations, and the use of a series of comparative tables which had been prepared by the auditor of state and by the clerks of the board for its use in committee. The grand aggregate had been reduced over forty-seven million dollars. That is, the reductions granted up to that time were forty-seven million dollars greater than the additions. It had been hoped that a power vested in former boards to decrease the grand aggregate not over ten per cent of its original value, would be held to vest in this board and that a hundred millions of decrease would not be in excess of the power to "equalize the value of real property." The opinion of the attorney general consequently compelled an unwelcome return to the duplicate as returned to the board, and in the effort to meet this requirement was formed the so-called "Cincinnati combine." Members who had secured relief for their districts naturally desired that favorable action had in the major deliberations of the board should not be ever turned in the rearrangement necessarily to follow. Each sought to protect the interests of his immediate constituency, and as a result of this endeavor, under the guiding hand of the members from Cincinnati, a readjustment followed which took shape on the 15th of April when thirty million were added to the valuation of Cleveland, and twelve million were restored to the duplicate by rescinding the reductions formerly granted to Columbus, Dayton and Toledo. Cincinnati had been reduced twenty-one millions, which she refused to restore under the rearrangement. It can readily be seen that while the grand aggregate was thus restored to within six million dollars of its original figure ($4,372,521,209), it was done at the expense of every large city in the state except Cincinnati, which city by the reduction secured at this time was brought thirteen million dollars below her present tax duplicate.

While this action of the so-called combination was a distinct disappointment to the conservative Republican leaders of the board, no open opposition was manifested to the supposed rule of the majority until it was seen that with no other apparent object than to decrease the tax duplicate in Cincinnati, the leaders of the movement were drifting into serious disturbances of the equalized values in other parts of the state. The valuations of the cities of Akron, Youngstown, Elyria, Lorain, Sandusky, Norwalk, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Toledo were directly increased, or reductions thereon were rescinded. The farm lands of some counties were increased in the following session, after having been twice passed without change; farm lands in other counties were reduced after having been twice passed without [illegible] application for reduction, and the status of the equalization was so constantly changed as to threaten the stability of the work as an entirety.

Under these circumstances a call was made upon the Republican members of the board for a return to the status existing prior to the tenth of April, and a more conservative adjustment of differences, which call was responded to by nineteen of the twenty-two Republicans, and restored the work of the board to its former conservative line of action. The work of equalization was taken back to the point where it had been temporarily interrupted by the opinion of the attorney general and again carried forward by a Republican sub-committee until the grand aggregate had been restored to the original value, by a careful attention to the limited powers of the board. It was the disposition of the board to have restored all the property of the state to a lower valuation than that at which it is now listed, but no power existed by which such action could be had. Cleveland was increased twelve per cent., Cincinnati was equalized as returned; the increase voted on the cities of Akron, Youngstown, Sandusky and Elyria were rescinded, and the farm lands of northern and southern Ohio were reduced or increased according to the best judgment of a majority of the members of the board. Twenty-two of the thirty-seven members of the board retained the final report of the committee, which stands as the judgment of the board.

As is intimated in the opening paragraph of this letter, it is unlikely that such a board, with such limited powers, will ever again sit in Ohio. The experiences under the Nash act have been such that it is certain that some other plan of equalizing the values of real property in Ohio will be had than the present one of ten year equalization by a board of this size with but little official authority. Auditor of State Gilbert is one of the most outspoken advocates of a new order of things and will have the hearty co-operation of the members of the late board in his efforts to improve the present system. Meanwhile the present emergency has called attention to an important public interest and the late board is to be congratulated on the outcome of its labors.

POWELL TO LEAVE

The Superintendent of the Marion Public Schools Will Go to Steubenville Next Year.

HE WAS UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED

To the Superintendency of the Steubenville Schools, for a Period of Two Years, at Two Thousand a Year, at Monday Night's Meeting. Takes Up Work in September.

Arthur Powell, superintendent of the Marion public schools, is to leave Marion. Following as it does so closely upon the heels of Mr. Powell's reelection to superintend the Marion schools, the announcement comes as a most decided surprise, and will be received with not a little regret.

A telegram from Steubenville, Ohio, announces that Mr. Powell was elected, by the unanimous vote of the board of education of that city, at Monday night's meeting, to superintend the Steubenville public schools for a period of two years, at a salary of $2,000 per year. Mr. Powell will tender his resignation of his position for the ensuing year in Marion, to the board of education at its next meeting.


MR. POWELL.

The engagement at Steubenville comes very much in the nature of a call to Mr. Powell. He was not a candidate for the position. The vacancy at that place was sought by thirty-two applicants, but the board was casting about for some one who was not seeking the place. The attention of the directors was called to Mr. Powell, his high standing as an educator was readily ascertained, and he was invited to Steubenville and solicited to become an applicant. He found Steubenville a most attractive Ohio river city of live, wide awake people, an inviting educational field, and became a candidate. Almost immediately the committee on teachers recommended his engagement, and the committee was sustained Monday night by the full board. Thus it becomes an established fact that Mr. Powell will leave his position here to go to Steubenville, ending his engagement here at the close of the present school year, which has but two more weeks to run.

Mr. Powell quits Marion after eleven years of very successful administration. The Star recently reviewed ten years of progress in the Marion schools, and it would be mere repetition to repeat the notable features of advancement now. But it is appropriate to write Mr. Powell as a capable, progressive and highly efficient superintendent, whose record stands to his enduring credit, and there is abundant belief that he will accomplish excellent results in his new field of labors. In Marion he has advanced the schools generally, and he has been triumphant in building up and popularizing the High school, he has kept Marion apace with the progressive ideas of advanced educators; he has elevated the standard of the teaching profession, and pursued his professional work with a fixedness of purpose and unrelenting zeal that must succeed wherever applied.

Mr. Powell will go to Steubenville with many sincerely kind wishes. Steubenville will find him more than a diligent worker in the schools. He is active in church work, and has been instrumental in organizing in Marion one of the largest Sunday-school classes in existence anywhere. He is also prominent in secret order work and active along all lines for moral and social advancement. And he takes with him an admirable wife of marked mental attainments, who has been a conspicuous figure in woman's clubdom and an important factor in the social world she ornaments.

Scrutinize Men.
The well groomed ones in the club, in the smoker, in the hotel or theatre, on the street, any place, anywhere, and you'll find, if you'll take the pains to inquire, that they patronize
STRELITZ' BIG STORE.
Scrutinize their clothes and you'll know the why. Note the label—
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Up-to-date Values
That are up to you now. Why not take an inventory of your needs—then come here.
Canvas gloves three for.....25c
Large wool carriage sponges 10c and.....15c
Base balls.....10c and 15c
Ball bats.....25c, 10c and 5c
T. M. shoe blacking per box.....5c
Best black shoe polish, bottle.....10c
Large bottle machine oil.....5c
Extra deep pie pans.....4c
Cotton batting per roll.....5c
Wool dusters.....10c
24-inch wire cloth per yard.....5c
Hardwood tooth picks.....3c
Grandpa's wonder soap.....5c
Good shoe soles per pair 15 & 10c
Heel tape.....5c
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WHAT PRETTIER
or more appropriate gift for commencement than a beautiful
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HEADLEY'S DRUG STORE.
We are better equipped than any store in town for prompt and efficient DRUG STORE SERVICE. Our messengers are at the command of those who desire their drug wants served quickly. There is no need of suffering long when there is a 5-minute free quick delivery service to any part of the city at any hour of the day.
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GREAT RAILWAY DUEL.

True History of the Northern Pacific Corner.

TWO IMPORTANT CONVERSATIONS.

Fight of Titans Originated From Use Between Three Men at a Meeting in London—Great Corner Followed a Friendly Talk Between Schiff and Hill.

When properly considered, the story of the Northern Pacific corner which precipitated the panic in Wall street the other day is simply an illustration of an old saying that there can be too much of a good thing. From the developments of the last few days it is made very apparent that efforts of one set of men to acquire interest in others' properties engendered a bitter feeling. That this should have broken out in a stock market duel is not surprising.

This is not a fight that would have left between banking houses, but between capitalists identified with great railroad properties. The true story of the long contest is here told for the first time. The struggle has extended over months and originated in London at a meeting in which three men seated at a table with a railroad map of the United States spread before them calmly considered whose properties they could acquire, says the New York Herald.

When the true history of the great Northern Pacific corner is told it will be found that the contest which led up to it date much further back than the furious buying of Northern Pacific stock in which, according to the accepted Wall street theory, there was a manifestation of a stock market duel between the Harriman-Kuhn, Loeb-Standard Oil party on one side and that of E. H. Harriman, Morgan & Co. and James J. Hill on the other. The buying of the stock is merely the outcome of conflicting ideas in the administration of railway properties. For more than a year there has been maneuvering on the part of the two great nations to strengthen their positions, some of which men that followed were threatened by the activity of Mr. Hill.

He had been remarkably successful in the reorganization of the old St. Paul and Pacific railway and had converted it out of bankruptcy and apparently hopelessly disorganized condition into the splendid St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba system in the fertile Red river valley which Hill road penetrated. Mr. Hill discovered the Red River Valley, the world. He operated his road cheaply and obtained remarkable results. He won confidence and finally conceived the idea of extending the Manitoba system to the Pacific coast. This undertaking was tremendous for the Great Northern road was projected through a thinly populated territory.

Until the death of Mr. Charles Coster, the partner of J. Pierpont Morgan, who attended to the details of the railroad properties for the house, Mr. Morgan was an opponent of Mr. Hill. They had clashed but the eastern financier, the St. Paul and Duluth property and similarly in the west. Mr. Hill had never been a packing factor in the railroad situation. The man is born Gabler, and where his properties came in contact with other properties there has rarely been lacking in contest. If any provocation for a contest existed.

At the time of the last reorganization of Northern Pacific overtures had been made to Mr. Hill and that property Mr. Hill says, was offered to the Great Northern road. Whether it was offered to Mr. Hill for the act that time sought to obtain it is neither here nor there. The supreme court of the United States settled the question holding that as Great Northern and Northern Pacific were parallel and competing lines neither could be acquired by the other.

After the death of Mr. Coster Mr. Morgan formed an alliance with Mr. Hill, whereby he and his friends acquired control of the Northern Pacific. It is said Northern Pacific stock to the value of $40,000,000 was placed in the possession of those who were the largest stockholders of the Northern railway. One consideration was that Mr. Hill should join the Erie board of directors to help reclaim what Mr. Hill himself says was a financial derelict. Up to this point no objection was raised to Mr. Hill's undertakings, for his friends and associates believed that he had acquired Northern Pacific for the protection of his Great Northern property.

Mr. Hill's restless spirit carried him further, however, than the simple acquisition of Northern Pacific. Had he continued satisfied with what he had accomplished, which was a great achievement, there would have been no further difficulty, but his reaching out and attempting to buy first the St. Paul property in which he was defeated, and then the great Burlington system, in which he was successful, caused the owners of all intermediate properties alarm.

Mr. Hill himself tells the story of the inception of his plans. It is in substance as follows:

"There chanced to be in London last year Mr. Morgan, myself and a representative of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin. The railroad map of the country was laid out before us, and we were discussing the future of the various properties. In the course of the conversation there came up a question as to what was to become of the Missouri Pacific system. The future of other systems were discussed, among them the St. Paul road. It was my opinion that the other systems would continue under their present control, but the future of the St. Paul was not absolutely assured. Mr. Morgan asked me if the St. Paul road could be bought. I told him that I thought it could, but I did not know. In some manner information as to his project became known. It was never more than a possibility and a vague one at that."

From this statement it is apparent that the meeting in London at which three men—Mr. Morgan, Mr. Hill and the agent of the Deutsche bank—sat around a table with the railroad map of the United States in front of them and calmly planned and discussed the acquisition of other men's properties, led finally to the quarrel which has convulsed Wall street and the entire financial world.

General report about the forcing of the corner in Northern Pacific is incorrect in many particulars. The Union Pacific interests quietly began buying the stock, not in the open market, as has been reported, but through negotiations with large holders. Great Northern stock was unobtainable, being very closely held by Mr. Hill and his friends. The control of Burlington had passed, and the only property remaining available that had any voice in the matter was Northern Pacific.

Had it not been for the friendship which had existed for many years between Mr. Jacob H. Schiff and Mr. Hill it is doubtful if the difficulty would have been precipitated. On the up rush of prices holders of Northern Pacific, including officers and directors of that company, sold their stock, hoping to rebuy it in the market at lower prices. So far as is known, only one of these sold short, and he, a holder of record for a large amount, unloaded his entire holdings and was caught short 5,000 shares.

From an entirely disinterested source it is learned that the Northern Pacific men suddenly learned the true situation as the result of a conversation between Mr. Schiff and Mr. Hill. Mr. Hill, according to this version of the story, was boasting of his accomplishment of getting Burlington and was commenting upon the bright prospects of Great Northern as a result of the acquisition. Mr. Schiff is alleged to have said in reply:

"Mr. Hill, we have been friends for a period of 25 years, and the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has financed the Great Northern railroad, time and again when its credit was not as high as it is at present and when the property was vastly different from its condition now. I hope that the friendly relations, both personal and of a business nature, will continue, and it is only in consequence of our friendship that I tell you this. I think I owe it to you, Mr. Hill, to let you know that you and your friends do not hold the control of Northern Pacific. The control of that road is in Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s office at the present time."

"That isn't possible," Mr. Hill reported to have said. "I own $30,000,000 of the stuff myself and I have not sold a share. With my holdings and those of my friends we have an absolute majority."

"Nevertheless, the holders of record of the majority," replied Mr. Schiff, "but we hold the certificates, including the common and the preferred stock, we have a clear majority."

Immediately after this conversation the furious buying of Northern Pacific was noted. In New York, London and Berlin it was the same. The orders were unlimited either as to price or quantity. The conclusion seems definite that some of Mr. Hill's friends had parted with their stock and were not acting time the absolute owners of the property. Nothing else could possibly explain the employment for James H. Keene by the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. and the tremendous purchases of the stock through Street & Norton, who openly bid in 150,000 shares and forced the price up 24 points.

That some of the buying came from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. is not unlikely, but what is called the competitive buying was not altogether a contest between the rival interests. It was due in part to heavy repurchases of stock through a Broadway banking and brokerage house which handled the speculative accounts of some large interests identified with the Northern Pacific property. It will undoubtedly take some time to definitely settle where the control of the property really lies. That the contest is very close is indicated by the buying by both parties of fractional share lots throughout the country. Both houses have in addition to stock, some contracts and where the contracts rest it cannot be stated positively. More light will be thrown on this point, however, with the arrival of the steamships from Europe. It must be admitted that the Kuhn-Loeb party speak more definitely on the point of control than any of Mr. Morgan's representatives, with the exception of Mr. Hill.

Representatives of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. say that the stock sold by the arbitrage houses will definitely come to them. Their holdings are distributed among the common and preferred issues, and if it is long stock that comes from Europe it would seem as though they had the control. Some question may arise, however, due to the retirement of the preferred stock issue. Under the terms of issue the preferred stock is retirable upon any first day of January up to 1905 at par. No action has yet been taken upon the preferred stock, which at the present time carries equal voting power with the common. Whether this stock can be ordered retired by the directors prior to the meeting of the company on Oct. 1 next is not known. It would seem, however, as though a matter of this importance would rest with the shareholders of the company, and if such is the case Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s stock will be in existence on Oct. 1 and will determine not only the question of control, but the question of retiring the preferred issue. On all sides it is said that had Mr. Morgan been here the trouble would probably have been avoided, for it is generally believed now that a very hasty decision to attempt repurchase of stock led to the oversold condition and the consequent corner.

EXILES OF ST. HELENA.

British Woman's Timely Study of the Boer Prisoners.

TESTIMONY OF THE FOREIGNERS.

High Tribute Paid to the Character and Industry of Their Fellow Prisoners From Africa—A Striking Declaration About England—Self Government Lesson For the Boers.

Mrs. J. R. Green, an English woman who spent a month at St. Helena and often visited and talked with the Boer prisoners, contributes to The Nineteenth Century and After a timely study of the exiles. In describing them she adopts the method of quoting foreigners who lived with them before the war, fought on the republican side and now share their captivity. The foreigners should be able to speak without bias, for their services were never solicited and seldom appreciated; moreover, they suffered heavier casualties because they fought, according to the European style, not seeking cover as the Boers did, and taking unnecessary risks, says the New York Evening Sun.

"All the testimony of the foreigners," writes Mrs. Green, "went the same way. 'I do not know how I could have borne a camp of this kind,' one said, 'if it had been used of any European nation but those Boers—they are sober, quiet people, there is no harm in them. I know the Boer very well, and I have never known him treacherous. There are fewer low and brutal men among them than in any European nation; the great majority in the camp were respectable, honorable men.' These were the kind of things said to me. The Boers were not given, they said, to drinking or gambling or swearing or cruelty; good natured, easy going, like German peasants, anxious to make the best bargain possible, suspicious and diplomatic, wonderfully hospitable, a bit rough, for they have gone outside civilization, but very good material to make fine men out of. A fastidious and critical German was greatly struck by their remarkable industry and all the new trades they had learned in camp. They do the whole of the bakers' and butchers' work, take a hand at shoemaking, make excellent and faithful hospital orderlies, do painting and gardening on the island and have built a new wharf."

Mrs. Green questioned the Boers about the charge frequently made in England that the war was the result of a conspiracy to drive the English into the sea and make South Africa a Dutch federation from Cape Town to the Limpopo. "I admit," said one burgher, "that some had that dream, but not the majority. The Transvaal Boers were particularly emphatic in disclaiming such a design. The most striking information obtained by this English woman was the declaration of all the Boers who talked with her that the two races were beginning to understand, respect and like each other in the Transvaal until Jameson invaded the country with his rough riders, among whom were many British officers and soldiers. 'From that moment,' said a Boer merchant who had fought for liberty, 'we mistrusted England. We said, 'If that is what England does—well, we have no choice.' Said another, a young Boer, who was very bitter, 'The English have taught us a lesson; they have shown us what they are.' Asked if he ever felt this before, he said: 'Never till the Jameson raid. I had many friends among them. But now they have taught us a lesson.'

Mrs. Green was asked what the British policy was going to be after the war. She told the Boers that the British, having annexed the country, were determined to govern it. "You mean a military governor to be sent out with a large force to support him, and to make the Transvaal a crown colony for a time?' Yes,' I said. For a moment they said nothing, but every man sat up straight from leaning forward to hear me, and each turned to his neighbor with a short, scornful sort of laugh and a bright, kindled face. There are nearly 20,000 Boer prisoners in camps in St. Helena, Ceylon and South Africa; some of them are to be brought to the Bermudas. Some day these people must be sent back to South Africa, after brooding for a year and more over the loss of their independence, the destruction of their farms and their separation from wives and children. Mrs. Green urges the government so to treat them that they will not carry away harsh memories of their captivity and will have learned the meaning of equal rights under British rule. "Suppose," she says, "that an overseer or officer of the camp could be appointed, with the idea that he should be not merely a temporary guardian of the prisoners, but that he should return with them ultimately to their country. He might be an officer or a civilian. The important point is that he should have tact and skill as an administrator, sympathy with the people and the power and desire of gaining their good will. Since the term of imprisonment seems indefinitely lengthened, it becomes all the more important to make the camp a place of political education, where the Boers might gain an insight into English government which they cannot now possess and which it is desirable they should have some means of learning. Why could not such an officer devise a scheme to give the Boers a real object lesson in self government after the best English traditions? The conditions of the island would make the experiment perfectly safe. There are among the Boers men of probity and intelligence, whose influence would be exercised with great advantage."

DREYFUS' OWN STORY.

Arrested and Pardoned Ex-Captain Gives His Side of the "Affaire."

Since the fall of 1899, when he retired with his family to a quiet country home in Switzerland after being "pardoned" by the French president for an offense which many people believe he did not commit, Alfred Dreyfus has avoided, as much as has been possible, the public gaze. Now, again, he is courting public notice, this time by the publication of his book, "Five Years of My Life." In this work the ex-captain of artillery gives a sketch of his former life and in full detail his story of the famous "affaire" and also his diary of the imprisonment on Devil's Island. Whether one believes in his guilt or in his innocence, the book certainly makes most interesting reading.

Dreyfus has devoted all his time and attention for the past year and a half to



CAPTAIN ALFRED DREYFUS.

clearing up the mysteries of the famous case and removing the stain from his name. He lives in a very retired manner with his wife and children in a little Swiss village near Geneva, having there only for an occasional visit to his father-in-law, M. Hadamard, in Paris. He is, however, never long from home. The chief and almost only recreation of the ex-captain is automobiling, and visitors to the territory around his home sometimes see the calm, grave man whizzing past in a fast, white horseless carriage. There is something distinguished in his appearance, and passersby often stop to salute him or to look after him. Even the peasants in the fields stop working to take off their caps to Dreyfus, and he returns all salutes in a careful, courteous manner. He is very quick speaking in a slow, decided manner. Physically he has not changed much, retaining still much of the sturdy military bearing. He is, if possible, even thinner and is slightly grayer than before.

During his school days and his military life Dreyfus was most fond of mathematical study, and he cultivated that faculty with assiduity. Since his "pardon" he has kept up and even increased his studies of mathematics, since he believes that only through such means will he be able to prove his innocence. To clear himself before the world and his children—that is the only aim and keynote of his present life. He is working carefully and unremittingly, collecting, comparing and revising everything that can have any possible bearing on his case.

The Dreyfus book tells the tale of the case from his own standpoint from the day of his arrest to his pardon, five years later. It is an unequaled story, realistically told, of degradation, imprisonment and suffering. Many volumes have been written on "l'affaire Dreyfus" by persons directly interested in the prisoner of Devil's Island." This is the first time the tale has been told by the one most concerned.

THE LADY AND THE ARTIST.

Famous English Painter Accused of Defaming American Girl.

Miss Vanderbilt Wackerman is the very beautiful New York society girl whose contention with Professor Herkomer is profoundly stirring England's society and art circles. Miss Wackerman accuses Professor Herkomer, who is in the front rank of English artists, of defaming her character.

Professor Herkomer was introduced to the American beauty last fall. He immediately requested "the very great pleasure and honor of painting an exquisitely beautiful face and figure." Owing to the visit of her mother to New



MISS VANDERBILT WACKERMAN.

York Miss Wackerman made her home for a short time with Professor Herkomer's family. After he had painted her portrait Miss Wackerman says that the artist turned her out of his house, alleging that it had come to his knowledge that when sitting for certain artists she had had a doubtful reputation and must immediately quit his house.

Miss Wackerman was thoroughly amazed at the accusation, for which there is not the least ground. She has demonstrated her innocence and now demands an apology from the professor. She has the support and sympathy of many leading English men and women. It is thought that Professor Herkomer's allegations are due to mental unsoundness.

MADE CARNEGIE WEEP.

Steel King Greatly Moved by Poor Anarchist.

PRIVATE INTERVIEW OBTAINED.

Samuel Mintz, a Steerage Passenger on the St. Louis, In Impassioned Words Declared That All the Philanthropist's Princely Gifts Were but a Mockery to the Oppressed.

Samuel Mintz, a New York anarchist, has reported to the New York anarchist group an interview he had with Andrew Carnegie aboard the American liner St. Louis. Following is an abstract of his report, says the New York Journal:

The trip of the Carnegies was purely one of pleasure. I sailed in the same ship, bound for Europe to help my family, who were in great distress. Knowing that Mr. Carnegie was on the St. Louis, I thought it a good opportunity to endeavor to gain an interview with this man who had set all the people athame.

True, I was a steerage passenger, and Mr. Carnegie and family occupied the finest cabin that could be found on board the St. Louis. But I determined not to be daunted by this fact. When I gathered enough courage to approach the first cabin, I was ordered back by an officer. But one day Mr. Carnegie, as a matter of courtesy, visited our quarters below deck, attended by a ship officer.

"Now," I said to myself, "now is the time to talk to him." I approached him, hat in hand, and said: "Good morning, Mr. Carnegie. I am one of your old employees, and I would like to speak to you."

He reached out his soft, white hand and grasped mine, saying, with a slight smile: "Good morning. I will take you to my cabin, where you can say all you wish."

I walked away with Mr. Carnegie, the other passengers regarding us with a great deal of wonder. Entering the cabin, Mr. Carnegie pointed to a seat, which I took, and then began the conversation.

"Mr. Carnegie," said I, "I have read in the newspapers of your gift of $5,000,000. Is it true?"

"Yes, it is true," he said. "Here is a copy of the letter I have sent to the managers of the steel trust. I will read it to you."

"Mr. Carnegie," I said as he finished, "would you ever want to be dependent upon the charity of any one?"

"No, certainly not," he answered. "But say on."

"Mr. Carnegie, do you think it just for a man to have surplus wealth? Can you deny that this wealth is not yours, but the wealth of the miners whom you desire to help through your charity and who have produced it? Do you know that the surplus wealth is but the unpaid wages of the men who have contributed so greatly to your success? Do you know that the interest on that $4,000,000, which amounts to $200,000, out of which the miners are to receive their pensions, is but the product of the same laborers or laborers at large? You give money for the erection of libraries in Homestead, Braddock and Duquesne. Do you not know that the majority of the miners and their children are unable to read and write, because they never have had the opportunity that you and men of your caliber have had?

"Do you not know that these miners have not the time to go to the libraries and read, because they are below in the mines from 5 a. m. to 4 p. m. and on their only day of rest, Sunday, they are too tired to drag themselves down to the library? Why are you now willing to give so much to the miners, when you were so unwilling to yield them their meager demands, which were but a little part of what was just?"

"Why did you not prevent their slaughter at Homestead, Braddock and elsewhere, where your interests were involved? You see that I am a cripple. Do you know that this is the work of you and your helpers—the authorities who protect you and your kind alone? Your charity—bah! It is but a mockery."

By this time both Mr. Carnegie and I were very much excited. Mr. Carnegie bowerer, bade me sit down and quiet myself, and at the same time he would endeavor to calm his own feelings. I took a book from my pocket and read from Marion's poem, "From the Teeth of the Gray Wolf," these stanzas:

FROM THE TEETH OF THE GRAY WOLF.

The curse of fathers and mothers made mad
By the sight of their murdered dead
Shall cling all night in your straining ears
As you toss on your sleep fled bed,

And men shall rise from unsodded graves,
In rivers and tunnels and mines,
And your blood shall freeze as ye meet the gaze
Of the ghastly, unbroken lines.

Men ye have robbed and killed and sent
To destruction in gruesome places—
Men all bleeding and bruised and crushed,
With their dead, accusing faces.

On the bones of these, the slain, no more
Shall ye lie at your full stretched ease,
For the sob of the storm that is coming sinks
At no echo of Christ bid peace.

When I finished, there were tears welling up in the eyes of both Mr. Carnegie and myself. He asked me to leave the poem with him. I did so, and, gathering my senses together, for I was much unnerved, I left the cabin. Mr. Carnegie was too nervous to ask me to visit his stateroom again.

Poor Time For Vacations.

It is a wise railroad official who stays close to his office these days. If he takes a trip, says the Omaha Bee, he is liable to return and find new owners in control of the road.

A NEW USE FOR PARKS.

Two Technical Observatories Established In Boston Park System.

While a park is primarily a pleasure ground, there are certain other ways in which it can sometimes be utilized for the public good. A notable example of this is found in the metropolitan park reservation of Boston, which provides sites for two scientific establishments, the meteorological observatory, on the Great Blue hill, and the geodetic observatory, in the Middlesex fells, which are so located as to add distinct interest to the scenery and to carry on technical work under the most favorable circumstances.

The first of these, the meteorological observatory, is maintained by Mr. A. Lawrence Rotch as a branch of the Harvard observatory, on the highest point of land so near the sea between Maine and Florida. It is a picturesque stone building, with a low, round tower, fully equipped with meteorological instruments. During recent years the most interesting work of the station has not, however, been done on the beautiful peak 635 feet above the sea level, but in the overhanging clouds, thousands of feet higher than the observatory itself. These investigations of the upper air have been made by means of kites of scientific construction, which carry various self recording instruments, including an anemometer, an alcohol thermometer, a hydroscope and a barometer.

The progress which has been made in kiteflying at the observatory is graphically shown in the following table of flights:

	Number of flights	Average height of flights in feet above sea level.	Greatest height in feet above sea level.
1894	8	1,560	2,070
1895	28	1,613	2,490
1896	50	1,772	9,347
1897	35	4,557	11,714
1898	25	7,350	12,070
1899	25	7,000	12,440
1900	27	8,000	15,600

The highest flight, 15,800 feet, something over three miles, was made July 10 last year and was the means of securing an observation at an altitude greater than that of Mont Blanc.

The site of the geodetic observatory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is on a hill in the Middlesex fells in another part of the reservation, but still within sight of the Blue Hill station. It is a small building constructed of field rock and is practically cut in two by an opening which allows observations of the meridian from one side of the horizon to the other. Among the advantages of this location may be included a firm foundation for the most delicate instruments free from the vibrations caused by railroad and highway traffic, an absence of magnetic disturbances and a view of the heavens unobstructed by smoke or dust. The observatory is a valuable magnetic station, and its observations will be incorporated in the general magnetic work of the United States government.

ACTOR UPSETS SCHEDULES.

Manager Refused to Ride Fast and Created Confusion on the Alton.

Because Charles Mansfield was once in a small railroad wreck and therefore does not like fast riding the train service of the Chicago and Alton between St. Louis and Kansas City was thrown topsy turvy the other night, many freight trains were delayed an hour, passenger trains were made to side track at the wrong time and the people who used the Alton between St. Louis and Kansas City were more or less discomfited, all because Mansfield did not want to ride faster than 20 miles an hour, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

The Mansfield train left East St. Louis for Kansas City on an eight hour schedule and started out at 50 miles an hour. When the train reached Roodhouse, Ills., Mansfield sent for the conductor. "This train is running too fast," he said. "I want the speed reduced to 20 miles an hour."

"All right, sir," said the conductor, and until evening the train ran slower. Dispatches were sent out all along the line, and the other Alton trains waited long on side tracks for the Mansfield special to crawl by. It was dark when the train reached Slater, Mo., and it was concluded that if the speed were increased the actor might not notice it. But it happened that just at that time Mansfield sat down to his supper, and the motion of the car threw some coffee from the cup into the saucer.

"Stop," said Mansfield; "this train is going too fast." So again the speed was reduced, and the train, due at Kansas City at 9 o'clock, did not arrive until long after midnight.

Ethnology Expedition to Cuba.

Ethnological investigations in China, to continue for three years, will be instituted soon by the American Museum of Natural History, says the New York Post. Funds have been provided by a friend of the museum, who declines to have his identity made known. Dr. Berthold Laufer, who will be in charge of the expedition, will start for China next month. Dr. Boas of the department of ethnology thinks the expedition will result in a better knowledge of the Chinese and their country and place this nation in a position to deal wisely with any questions that may arise regarding the Chinese or their country. Collections will be made showing what the people do and how they live. Attention will be given also to fixing the influence Chinese culture has had on eastern Asia.

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ANOTHER BOER LEADER

In Kritzinger Burghers Have a Second De Wet.

EASILY ELUDES HIS PURSUERS.

At One Time He Was Hotly Chased by Seven Columns and Escaped From Them All—Experience of a British Officer With the Boer Commandant.

Kritzinger, the Boer commander whose name has figured so prominently in connection with the invasion of Cape Colony, seems to be a leader of exceptional ability not second even to the celebrated Christian De Wet, says the New York Sun.

Times without number since he has been in the colony he has been described as hotly pursued, cornered or crushed up against the Orange river in full flood, his capture being expected every hour, but when the columns surrounding him and his hard pressed force converged at the point where he was expected to be found it was invariably discovered that he had passed through some gap in the British encircling line and doubled back on his tracks or gone off in some other direction. At one moment he will have more than 1,000 men with him, and a day or two later, when the British have concentrated, it will be only to find that they have broken up into small bands and disappeared among the mountains, where pursuit is useless.

One correspondent wrote at the end of March that the chase after Kritzinger continued unabated and was full of curious situations. No fewer than seven columns were in hot pursuit of him, driving him to the Orange river, which was unfordable, but when they thought they had him caught they discovered that he was 50 miles in their rear, threatening the railway after having broken up his command into two sections. Then everything had to begin again.

An officer of the intelligence department who fell into Kritzinger's hands gives an interesting account of his experience. He was on his way to notify the local force in the Cradock district of Kritzinger's proximity, when he found the drift where he had proposed to cross a river held by the Boers. Endeavoring to swim the stream at another point, he lost his horse and narrowly escaped drowning, being rescued by a passing Kaffir who chanced that way.

Later he recovered his horse, which had landed lower down, and rode off to warn the locals. He had ridden barely ten minutes in the direction he had to go when he was brought up short by two men sitting on a bank. One called out, "Good morning," and the two advanced to make him prisoner. One was the Boer commander and the other his right hand man, Krog. They were watching a large British force which was crossing the railway line in the far distance.

Finding there was no help for it, he submitted with good grace and was closely searched, but no papers were found on him, he having previously destroyed those he had carried. He was deprived of his horse, saddle and field glass, but his watch and money were left with him.

Kritzinger he described as a fine looking man, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, broadly built and speaking English perfectly. At the time of their meeting the Boer commander was attired in lavender colored trousers, with yellow tanned gaiters, a well cut coat, starched white linen shirt and a brand new tallyho hat with puggaree. He wore gloves and carried a hunting crop. His men were well dressed and all their horses were in splendid condition.

It was believed that one of the reasons for General De Wet's return north of the Orange river so soon after his last advance into Cape Colony was his recognition of Kritzinger's ability to carry on the operations without his assistance.

Says X Rays Will Not Pierce Dead Bodies.

According to reports made by the eminent Professor Ottolenghi of the University of Siena, recent experiments show that, while the X rays may be applied with success to the lungs of a person who is alive or in a trance, it is impossible to apply them to the lungs of a person actually dead, owing to the fact that some intervening obstacle prevents the rays from penetrating into the body, says a special cable dispatch from Rome to the New York Journal. He suggests that this test be used in future by physicians in all cases where doubt exists as to death.

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MRS. M'KINLEY IN STORY

Some Interesting Incidents of Her Career.

ROMANCE IN HER MARRIED LIFE.

How the Fair Cashier of the Saxton Bank at Canton Met Her Husband. Touching Illustration of the President's Devotion—Mrs. McKinley's Love of Children.

Among the incidents in the life of Mrs. McKinley the following are of timely interest:

Mrs. McKinley received the best educational advantages that not only Canton, but the entire country, could offer. After the early years of her school life had been passed in Canton, under the supervision of her mother, Ida Saxton attended a seminary in Cleveland and later spent three years at the Brook Hall seminary of Media, Pa.

After graduating Miss Ida Saxton, with her sister, Mary B., now Mrs. Barber, and a goodly company of friends, made a long and interesting visit to Europe, says The Midland Monthly. The people of Canton, who recall the home coming of Mr. Saxton's daughters all agree that Ida was a young woman of singular beauty of form and feature, bright and winsome, though at times a little capricious in her ways, an embodiment of healthy, happy American girlhood, fully appreciating the advantages she had received, conscious of the duties as well as the pleasures of her position—in truth, a dazzling and fascinating personality. She must have been a young woman of force of character as well as of unusual beauty, because no one in Canton who knew her at that time but can now recall some incident illustrating her independence of thought as well as her quaint and attractive manner.

One favored lifelong friend of both the Saxton and McKinley families said that after his daughter's return from Europe Mr. Saxton seemed to have a dread that she would soon marry and leave him and that he planned all sorts of maneuvers to keep admirers at a distance. He said frankly that he wished she would prefer to remain single and that he did not intend to launch her into society in order to hasten her marriage. Although a man of large means, Mr. Saxton believed in making women independent of the caprices of fortune; therefore his daughter was taught the banking business, and soon her finely shaped head, like a framed picture, appeared at the cashier's window of her father's bank. Mr. Saxton believed that he had figuratively as well as literally shut out beyond the cagelike window of the bank all intruders who wished to marry his daughter. However, even a business man should have known that there is a mischievous elf who laughs at grated windows as well as locksmiths and can fly through them just as well as he can disport himself in marble palaces and rove among stately groves of old time forests—the little conqueror of the conqueror, the one who aims his arrows through a pair of bright eyes and reaches the heart. Mr. Saxton thought he had locked out Cupid, but he only contrived to more certainly shut him in. It is the old, sweet story, and if, to the life romance of Major and Mrs. McKinley there was added a little early opposition, the necessity for some few innocent maneuvers to secure a coveted interview, surely the world is more interested in the story, for although "all the world loves a lover" it loves best one who needs a stout heart to win his "faire ladye." And as it has been said, the subject of this sketch, then Ida Saxton, cashier of the Canton bank, was at that time "wondrous fair."

Mr. Saxton, after a time, gracefully yielded to the fates and consented to the union of his daughter Ida with the brave and favored Major McKinley. They were married in the Presbyterian church, which had been almost entirely donated by the bride's grandmother. The pastor, Dr. Buckingham, and Dr. Endsley of the Methodist Episcopal church together performed the ceremony. All Canton took an interest in the wedding, and the wedding festivities that followed long remained prominent in the social annals of the handsome little city.

In her home life the greatest diversion of the president's wife has been found in fancy work, and particularly in the crocheting of dainty little slippers, which she has given away literally by thousands, says Waldon Fawcett in The Delineator for June. Mrs. McKinley has estimated that she has knitted fully 4,000 pairs of these little foot warmers. Numbers have been given to personal friends, and quite a few have been donated to charity bazaars and church fairs. Mrs. McKinley's favorite colors, as exemplified in the footgear which is the product of her dexterity, are blue, pink and gray, and each slipper is ornamented with bows of ribbon to match. The maid [illegible] in the soles as rapidly as her mistress completed the uppers.

Whenever little folk have been among the guests at the White House they have been literally appropriated for the time being by Mrs. McKinley. It is generally known that the president and Mrs. McKinley desired to adopt their niece, Miss Grace, who recently graduated from Mount Holyoke and became a teacher, but few persons are aware that soon after she first came to Washington, nearly a score of years ago, Mrs. McKinley was seized with the strongest desire to adopt the bright little daughter of the woman who acted as her seamstress and nurse. The fond mother, however, although she was a widow and had several other children, refused to surrender the little one, and it may be noted, too, that this old lady says today that she has never regretted her declination.

Mrs. McKinley has never failed to meet her husband in a charming morning gown. On one occasion when she produced a new one he remarked:

"That cream color is wonderfully becoming to you." He even knows cream color from yellow.

"Are you sure you like it?" she said.

"My dear, I never saw you look better in anything except that gown that you wore to the Presbyterian church supper the year before we were married."

Then they joked for a half hour in reminiscent vein about that Presbyterian church supper, says the San Francisco Call. It seems that she, Miss Saxton then, had assisted at the ice cream tables, and the major had objected to her working so hard.

"I will wait on the tables," he said, taking two trays out of her hands.

And of course he spilled them both, and the ice cream was pink, and it made long pink stains down the front of Miss Saxton's cream colored gown.

"You were very charming about it, William. I remember admiring you because you did not try to replace the gown as an American whom I met abroad did on a like occasion."

"It has never been replaced until now, my dear. This substitute is a success. I trust you will send the bill to me, as I ruined the original.

"As for the wearer—I think you are looking a trifle younger this morning than you did at the ice cream festival, but otherwise I see no difference."

By this time the allotted half hour was up, and the president retired to his office for a stretch of some three hours' hard work.

One spring, when Mrs. McKinley was not so well, a famous singer visited the White House, says the New York Journal. She sang many songs.

Finally she began:

Believe me, if all those endearing young charms—

Mrs. McKinley's eyes filled with tears. The president went and sat beside her and took her little frail hand in his.

The heart that has truly loved never forgets,
But as truly loves on to the close—
As the sunflower turns on her god when he sets
The same look that she gave when he rose.

When the singer's voice died away, she found that the little company of friends had slipped away, one by one, and left the president and the wife of his youth alone.

Handsome Gift For Menelek.

It is reported that several sumptuously bound volumes relating in various ways to Abyssinia have just been presented by the British museum authorities to the Emperor Menelek.

Changes In British Stamps.

Queen Victoria's death will bring about changes to 1,300 postage stamps, issued by 61 states and colonies that are ruled by Great Britain.

Mile a Minute Snub.

We worked for Bill McKinley, and we hustled for him fair;
We argued and we quarreled till he landed in the chair;
We pointed out the future; 'twould be glorious and grand
If folks would only recognize that he could save the land;
But when he got to Bowersville upon this western trip
His train slid by our station
At a
mile a minute
clip.

Why, when we read the papers—how he planned to come this way—
We bought a bunch of banners and got ready for the day;
We put flags on the depot and put up a speaker's stand
And bought a lot of music for the Bowersville brass band,
And when the engines whistled we prepared to let 'er rip,
But the train went by us people
At a
mile a minute
clip.

We're done with Bill McKinley. He's a emperor—that's what—
To pass the men that made him like they wasn't on the spot!
Yes, sir. He's lost his chances when they was within his reach.
We've got some unused fireworks—and—I—had prepared a speech—
A few short words of welcome, but McKinley got too flip
When he sailed by our station
At a
mile a minute
clip.
—Baltimore American.

THE YOUNGER BROTHERS

History of a Remarkable Family of Western Desperadoes.

WILL SOON BE SET AT LIBERTY.

Their Total Known Robberies Amounted to $13[illegible]—Story of the Northfield (Minn.) Raid, Their Waterloo—Flight and Capture—Their Good Record in Prison.

Following is a list of the robberies known to have been committed by Cole, James and Bob Younger, the famous outlaws, who will soon be released from the state prison at Stillwater, Minn., and the James brothers, Jesse and Frank. How many others were committed by the gang will never be known.

First year after the war, Liberty (Mo.) bank	$72,000
Oct. 30, 1866, Lexington (Mo.) bank	2,000
May 22, 1867, Richmond (Mo.) bank	4,000
March 20, 1868, Russellville (Ky.) bank	[illegible]
June 3, 1871, Corydon (Ia.) bank	[illegible]
Columbus (Ky.) bank, date not known	[illegible]
1872, Kansas City exposition	[illegible]
May 1, 1873, St. Genevieve (Mo.) bank	4,000
July, 1873, train robbery, C. R. I. and P., in Iowa	6,000
Total known	[illegible]

The last raid of this gang was their Waterloo, says the New York Evening World's St. Paul correspondent. They got not a dollar, but death and capture broke up their depredations. They dashed into Northfield at noon Sept. 7, 1876. The gang consisted of Coleman, James and Robert Younger, Frank and Jesse James, Clell Miller, Charlie Pitts and Bill Chadwell. All had been Quantrell raiders.

Three of the men rode into town, hitched their horses near the bank and stood and talked. A few moments later the other five dashed into town, yelling and shouting. The three on the corner called out to pedestrians, "Get off the street!" and people fled. The three on the corner—Jesse James, Charlie Pitts and Bob Younger—ran into the First National bank. Haywood was the cashier. He slammed the inner door of the safe. They drew a knife across his throat, but he refused to open up. Two clerks escaped, but in doing so they were wounded. Haywood heroically stood his ground. Citizens by this time realized what was up and began shooting on the gang outside. One of the gang rushed to the bank door and called: "It's getting hot out here. Hurry up." The three in the bank rushed out. One of them looked back and saw Haywood taking something out of a drawer. Haywood was instantly killed. It has always been claimed that Jesse James did the shooting. Bill Chadwell and Clell Miller were killed on the ride out of town. Jim Younger's horse was killed, and Jim was wounded.

In 12 hours posses were in pursuit. Other counties had been notified and turned out. The bandits were run to cover Sept. 11, four days later. They fought like caged animals. Frank and Jesse James escaped. Bob Younger, his brothers wounded, stood by their side. Charlie Pitts was also there. Jim and Cole Younger loaded and handed Bob pistols, and he fired at the posse. They finally got away, but were trapped two days later, the 13th. Pitts was killed. The three Youngers gave up. At their trial they pleaded guilty and were sentenced for life, there being no capital punishment in Minnesota.

They were sent to Stillwater, Minn., the site of the state prison. There Jim and Cole have remained ever since. Bob died in prison of consumption in 1889. Only once did either ever open his mouth as to the killing of Haywood except always to protest that neither did it. The one time was when Jim said to a Cincinnati reporter: "Jesse James did not kill Haywood, because he was not with us. He was in California." However, this was never believed by detectives who worked up the case. The writer of this sketch also knows better. At least he had the word of one of the friends of the James boys.

The record of the Youngers in prison has been such as to win the confidence, esteem and sympathy of every official connected with the prison. Not a single mark is against them. Bob's death was actually a day of mourning in the prison. Cole has been a student of theology for the past 21 years, since he has been in the prison. Coleman (Thomas Coleman) Younger is 57 years old and has a captivating manner. He is said to look much like Senator Hanna. He never married. He has been wounded 20 times, 11 the result of the Northfield affair.

James is 51 years old. He is a man of fine physique and prepossessing manner. He never married. He has been wounded six times. Four were received in the Northfield affair.

Here is a tabloid form of their early history: Born in Jackson county, Mo. Father, judge, legislator, wealthy farmer. In the beginning of the civil war the family was loyal. Kansas Jayhawkers raided their farm and killed the stock. Cole, 17 years old, imbittered, joined Quantrell, who made him a lieutenant. After Quantrell's death General E. Kirby Smith sent Cole to Louisiana to command forces there; 1863, commissioned by Confederate government to raise a regiment in California. While so engaged Lee surrendered.

Jim joined Quantrell's flag after Cole, and he and Bob, who was also a Quantrell raider, remained with Cole to the end—that is, until all were captured near Northfield. On the return of Cole from California he found a price had been set upon his head. Then he, with his brothers and others, began a guerrilla warfare on the border and a system of looting banks, railroad trains and stagecoach robbery which has no parallel in the history of any country.

HE CAPTURED THE SULTAN

Turkey's Ruler Decorates Son of Captain Chester of the Kentucky.

The sultan of Turkey has just decorated a young New York lawyer, Clarence Chester, son of Captain Colby N. Chester of the navy, as a mark of his esteem for Captain Carter, who could not accept a foreign decoration without the consent of congress, for which he did not wish to ask, says the New York Sun. The decoration conferred is the order of the Osmanie, and the story of how it came about that it was bestowed upon this young American is an interesting one.

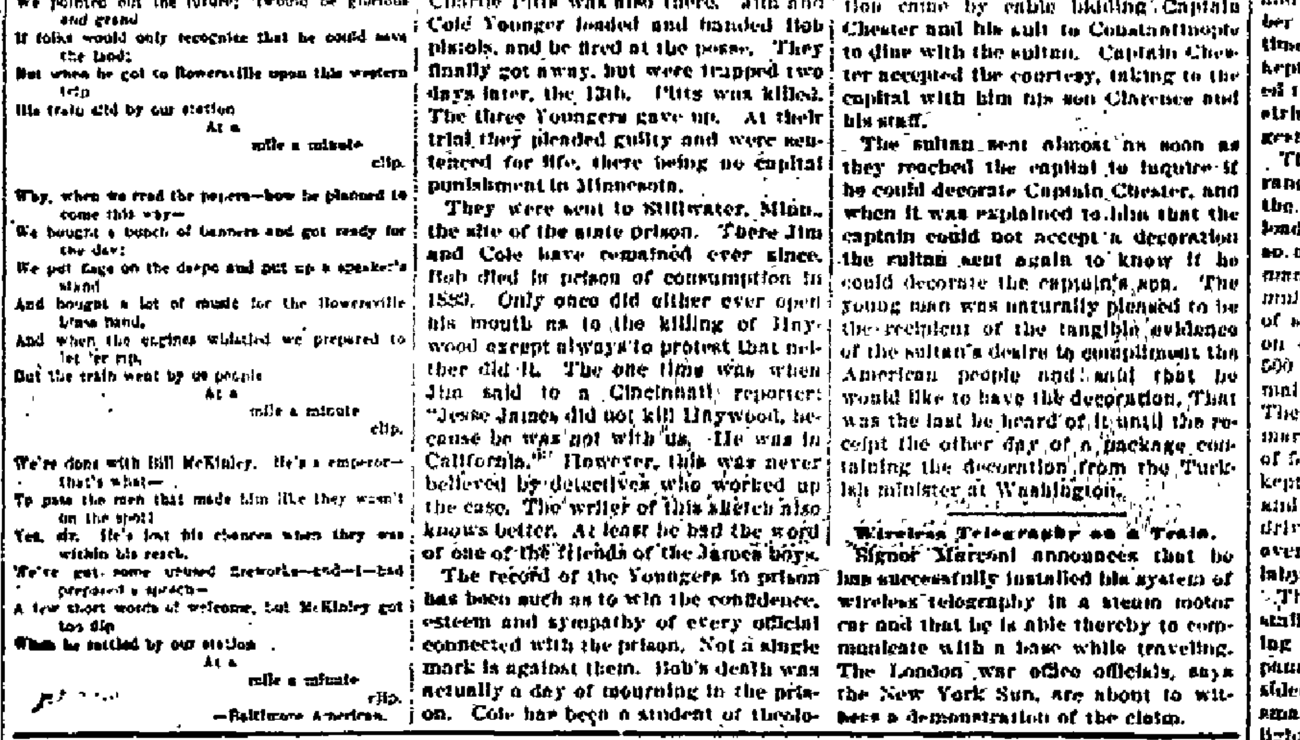
When Captain Chester took command of the new first class battleship Kentucky last fall to take her to Manila, his term of sea service had nearly expired. He was to leave the ship in the orient and come home by ordinary travel, and the navy department permitted him to take his son with him on the trip. According to the Kentucky's schedule, her last Mediterranean stop before making Port Said was to be Naples. Everywhere she went she was received with the greatest attention, as she was the first of the new American battleships to go to the Mediterranean. At Naples orders were received for the Kentucky to go to Smyrna to remain for several days.

When she reached that port, a Turkish admiral and a commodore came aboard her to pay an official call. They were greatly interested in her and went from the ship directly to the governor's residence, whence a cable dispatch was sent to the sultan. Shortly after, the cable communication sent to the sultan by his Smyrna officers a royal invitation came by cable bidding Captain Chester and his suit to Constantinople to dine with the sultan. Captain Chester accepted the courtesy, taking to the capital with him his son Clarence and his staff.

The sultan sent almost as soon as they reached the capital to inquire if he could decorate Captain Chester, and when it was explained to him that the captain could not accept a decoration the sultan sent again to know if he could decorate the captain's son. The young man was naturally pleased to be the recipient of the tangible evidence of the sultan's desire to compliment the American people and said that he would like to have the decoration. That was the last he heard of it until the receipt the other day of a package containing the decoration from the Turkish minister at Washington.

Wireless Telegraphy on a Train.

Signor Marconi announces that he has successfully installed his system of wireless telegraphy in a steam motor car and that he is able thereby to communicate with a base while traveling. The London war office officials, says the New York Sun, are about to witness a demonstration of the claim.



COMMISSARY IN CHINA.

Manner of Feeding and Caring For the Various Troops.

AMERICANS HAD THE BEST CAMP.

Ours Was the Cleanest and Best Policed of All—Rations of Japanese, British and Russian Troops—Superiority of American Mules and Transportation Arrangements.

The report of Captain Thomas Franklin of our commissary corps gives a very interesting account of the way the various troops were fed and cared for during the campaign of the allies in China, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Post. The Japanese had rice, bread, dried fish and tea, which they supplemented by the use of the sheep and cattle the country produced. They also had American canned meats, but these were not used freely. The British white troops had a ration similar to ours in quality and quantity, but not so varied or flexible. They used tea instead of coffee. The British Indian troops had about three quarters of a pound of flour, about one pound of rice, one gill of vegetable oil, salt and once a week a pound of fresh meat, bone and all. The Sikhs ate only mutton or goat, but the Mohammedans ate everything except pork.

The Russians had little besides a black bread and soup. They were given quarter pound cans of some sort of meat preparation at intervals, much in the same way as the Japanese used American meats. They had the finest cooking arrangements, though, of any. Upon a springless wagon was mounted an iron furnace under a semispherical boiler, water jacketed. The boiler was fitted with a tight cover, and the whole was very strongly and compactly built. Into this they put all the materials for a soup or stew that they possessed and nothing came amiss—screwed down the cover, lighted the fire, and away went this perambulating soup tureen with its company. When they made camp, all they had to do was "stack arms" and then march past the soup machine, the cook opening a faucet and each man receiving his ration of hot, well cooked, thick soup. The assistant cook in the meantime was chopping up a loaf of black bread with an ax, and each man got a liberal chunk.

The camp arrangements of the different nations varied as much as their rations. The Americans appear to have kept the cleanest and best policed camps. All garbage was promptly removed and buried in pits at a distance and other offal limed or covered with dry earth daily. The British kept fairly clean camps, but in a spasmodic way. They would let them get dirty and then turn a thousand coolies loose in them and do a week's cleaning in two hours. The Japanese kept their immediate quarters clean, but were not at all particular concerning their surroundings. The Russians and French paid little attention to camp sanitation and but for the cool weather in September would probably have had a hard time. On the other hand, the Germans kept their camps very clean and guarded the health of their men by the most stringent rules, but withal had the biggest sick report of any.

The American transportation arrangements seemed to have surprised the foreigners. We used light wagons loaded with from 3,500 to 4,000 pounds so as to defy the muddy roads. One man cared for four mules, and each mule hauled from 700 to 1,000 pounds of stores. The other armies depended on carts which carried loads of only 500 pounds per animal, and each animal required one man to care for it. The way our mules followed the bell mare excited general interest. A herd of 50 mules would be turned loose and kept under control by two or three men, and when in harness they could be driven without any change of speed over a crowded road or through the labyrinthine streets of Chinese cities.

The Japanese had many fierce little stallions, with shaggy manes and bulging eyes, serving as pack horses with panniers, each led by a soldier. Besides these they had a multitude of small one horse carts, consisting of a light platform with neither sides nor ends, mounted on two small wheels. The Russians had carts also, larger than the Japanese, with flaring sides and ends and drawn by Manchurian ponies of great strength. The British had a number of active, vicious little pack mules, led tandem, three in a bunch, a cooly leading the head mule. The burdens were held in place by an ingenious apparatus with loops and hooks, but the load did not stay on if the mule trotted or acted *foolish*. The same army had also at first a number of wooden carts, which proved useless. Afterward some very good carts, steel built, arrived from India and proved serviceable. The French, Italians and Austrians had no transportation except what they picked up in the country. The Germans were similarly lacking until late in the season, when a large number of military baggage wagons reached them. But these wagons were not nearly the equal of ours in shape, capacity or strength and required two teamsters to our one.

All the foreigners appear to have paid more attention to the appearance of their uniforms than our troops did, but to have been less sensibly dressed. In hats and shoes our men were better off than any, and their blue flannel shirts were greatly admired.

New Hospital For Lepers.

A large hospital is being built in the Vosges mountains for the isolation and treatment of lepers. In case whole families are attacked small dwellings are provided for them.

ANOTHER HONOR ROLL.

Harvard to Commemorate Her Famous Graduates and Instructors.

The big living room of the new Harvard Union, the social club for all Harvard men which is now being built in Cambridge, will have something of the character of a temple of fame of distinguished graduates, professors and holders of honorary degrees.

The room will be finished in oak, with two large mantels. Over the first of these will be a bust of Washington, who was the first to receive the honorary LL. D., taking it in 1776 while he was besieging Boston, and over the second an ideal bust of the founder of the college, John Harvard, of whom no portrait exists. In the panels about the room will be inscribed in gilt raised letters the names of distinguished men who have had some connection with the university, the great majority of course being graduates of the college. There will be space for 300 names altogether. The first selection of 22 names is as follows, with the dates of classes or of receiving an honorary degree:

John Adams, 1755; James Russell Lowell, 1838; Louis Agassiz, 1848; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1821; Joseph Warren, 1759; Cotton Mather, 1678; Joseph Story, 1798; Benjamin Peirce, 1829; Edward Everett, 1811; Asa Gray, 1844; Henry Dunster, first president of Harvard college; Charles Sumner, 1830; John Quincy Adams, 1787; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, 1859; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1829; John Winthrop, 1732; James Otis, 1743; William Ellery Channing, 1798; Nathaniel Bowditch, 1802; George Bancroft, 1817; Samuel Adams, 1740; Washington Allston, 1800; Charles Bulfinch, 1781; Francis James Child, 1846, and Jeffries Wyman, 1833.

From time to time other names will be added until eventually this roll of honor shall comprise "all those sons of Harvard whom Harvard men loved best or held in highest esteem."

MILTON AS A PLAYWRIGHT.

Puritan Poet's "Comus" to Be Revived at Tufts College.

John Milton's famous masque, "Comus," is soon to be put on the stage by the students of the English department at Tufts college, near Boston. It was originally written to commemorate the appointment of the Earl of Bridgewater as lord president of Wales and was first performed at Ludlow castle in 1634.

Such masques were a common entertainment in court circles in the days of Charles I and were staged with great sumptuousness, the various parts being taken by fashionable amateurs. There is a tradition that the story of "Comus" was founded on the fact that the daughter of the Earl of Bridgewater was lost by her two brothers in Haywood forest, near Ludlow, and the parts of the Lady and the First and Second Brother were taken in the performance by the earl's children, who thus acted on the stage the incidents which had actually happened to them in real life.

In the performance at Tufts it is the intention to introduce the original scene at Ludlow castle as closely as possible. The play will be given in the college gymnasium, which will be transformed into a great hall suggesting the audience chamber at Ludlow, and as far as possible all the ancient details of stage setting and general arrangement will be revived. The costumes are to be copied from a well known series of water color illustrations to "Comus" by William Blake, the English poet and artist, which are now owned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The music, which was always an important and delightful feature of the old masques, was written by Henry Lawes, the most famous composer among Milton's English contemporaries, and this will be rendered in full.

Colored People's Theater In Chicago.

A theater for colored people exclusively at which only colored talent will appear is likely to be opened in Chicago soon. Negotiations for the lease of a theater building are under way, and a colored stock company is proposed to furnish the attractions for the house, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Several influential colored men are backing the scheme, and one of them stands ready to invest $20,000 in the effort to make it a success.

A Reputation

How it Was Made and Retained in Marion.

A good reputation is not easily earned, and it was only by hard, consistent work among our citizens that Doan's Kidney Pills won their way to the proud distinction attained in this locality of public endorsement of scores of Marion residents.

Mrs. John Potter of 232 Greenwood street says: "Early last spring I suffered intensely from a lame back, and going to W. B. Foye's drug store I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. They removed the backache, and up to date there has been no recurrence. The weakness of my kidneys, terrible feeling of weariness mornings and attacks of dizziness also left me and I could sleep better nights. In fact, my health has been better in every way since I took Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

Discouraged

Men, who have suffered the tortures of dyspepsia, will find encouragement in the following letter. It points the way to certain help and almost certain cure. In ninety-eight cases out of every one hundred in which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is used the result is a perfect and permanent cure. "Golden Medical Discovery" cures diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition, strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and nourishes the nerves. It has cured in hundreds of cases after all other medicines have utterly failed to give relief.

There is no alcohol contained in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics.



"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has performed a wonderful cure," writes Mr. M. H. House, of Charleston, Franklin Co., Ark. "I had the worst case of dyspepsia, the doctors say, that they ever saw. After trying seven doctors and everything I could hear of, with no benefit, I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and now I am cured."

Chronic dyspeptics may consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. Correspondence private. Address Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Free. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered book, or 31 stamps for cloth bound volume. Address as above.

When doctors fail, try Burdock Blood Bitters. Cures dyspepsia, constipation, invigorates the entire system.

A searchlight on the Electric Tower of the Pan-American Exposition casts rays for a distance of 50 miles.

LOCAL TIME CARD

ERIE RAILROAD

For New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Get time tables and full information from [illegible], agent, Marion, Ohio.

CITY DEPOT.

West.	East.
No. 5..*10:08 am	No. 12..*10:[illegible] pm
No. 13.. [illegible] pm	No. [illegible]..*10:[illegible] pm
No. 3..*11:00 pm	No. [illegible].. [illegible] pm
No. 1..*11:53 pm	No. 12..* [illegible] am
No. 27.. 7:40 am	

No. 14 leaves Marion Junction [illegible] p. m. Carries passengers to [illegible].
No. 1 runs to Marion Junction only.
No. 12 carries passengers between Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., only.
Nos. 27 and 28 (local) run between Galion and [illegible] only.
No. 10 runs to [illegible] only.
Baggage will not be carried on trains Nos. 10 and 16.

C. and E. RAILROAD.

Leave.	Arrive.
No. 1.. 7:09 am	No. [illegible] [illegible]
No. 6..*10:26 am	No. [illegible] [illegible]
No. 12.. [illegible] pm	No. [illegible] [illegible]
No. 3..*11:50 pm	No. [illegible] [illegible]
No. 22, local, 11:[illegible] pm	

No. 18 carries passengers [illegible] baggage to Chicago.
Nos. 22 and 23 run between [illegible] and Marion Junction only.
* Daily. Nos. 27, [illegible], 14, 1, [illegible] and 22 daily except Sunday. [illegible] except Monday.

BIG FOUR.

[illegible], Sunday, May [illegible], at [illegible] p. m.

Eastbound.	Westbound.
No. [illegible].. 10:[illegible] am	No. 11.. [illegible]
No. [illegible]..* [illegible] pm	No. [illegible].. [illegible]
No. 16.. 7:07 pm	No. [illegible].. [illegible]
No. 18.. 10:[illegible] pm	No. [illegible].. [illegible]
No. [illegible]..* [illegible] pm	No. [illegible].. [illegible]

* Nos. [illegible] daily [illegible] Sunday.

Hocking Valley

North.	South.
No. 31.. 6:30 am	*No. 30.. [illegible] am
*No. 23..10:15 am	*No. 32..10:15 am
*No. 25.. 4:20 pm	No. 34.. 1:[illegible] pm
*No. 27..10:20 pm	*No. 36— 7:03 pm

* Daily.
No. 27 does not go north of Marion.
No. 30 starts from Marion.
C. E. SARGENT, agent.
Effective Sunday, March 31, 1901.

THE COLUMBUS SANDUSKY HOCKING RAILROAD

C. S. & H. R. R.
Time table in effect Sept. [illegible], [illegible].

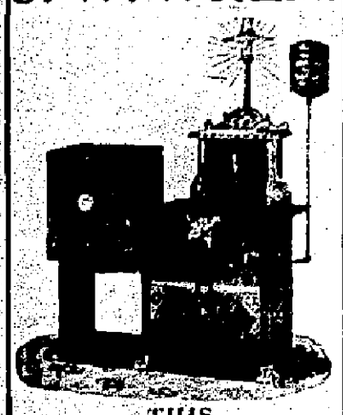
From Marion to

Columbus and Delaware	7:10 am
Sandusky and Bucyrus	9:10 am
Zanesville and Shawnee	12:[illegible] pm
Cincinnati and Dayton	12:[illegible] pm
Columbus and Delaware	12:[illegible] pm
New York and Philadelphia	[illegible]:40 pm
Kenova and Norfolk	[illegible] pm
Columbus and Delaware	[illegible] pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus	1:[illegible] pm
Bellevue and Sandusky	7:10 pm

All trains daily except Sunday.
[illegible], Gen. Pass. Agt.
[illegible], agent.

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J. W. WREN.



THIS is a picture of the THER-LITE gasoline stove. It is a mechanical beauty and simple as daylight. Come see

J. W. WREN,

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The Sciences

Represented by four life models posed as History, Astronomy, Geography and Music, printed in platinum, framed in black oak with gold burnishes, very handsome.

Price, $10.00.

Call and see them at

Vail's Art Store.

IN the last four weeks the Mutual Life paid 115 endowments amounting to $370,466.63 and 397 death claims aggregating $1,440,749.97. The total of these payments is $1,811,214.60, making a daily average of $75,425.61.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, have over $53,000,000 of insurance in force in Ohio, which is considerably in excess of any other Ohio agency.

W. M. Jackson and F. B. Jones

District Superintendents.
I. O. O. F. Block.
Opp. Kerr House.
Phone 2584.

The Up and Doing Store.

Lawn Mowers, Screen Doors, Sickles, Scythes,

handy utensils for this time of the year.

RYAN & BURKE
RELIABLE HARDWARE
Masonic Block. Marion, Ohio.

H. W. SAGER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
Office and residence 3rd stairway west of Postoffice, Marion, Ohio. Office hours 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. All calls answered promptly, day or night. Diseases of women and children a specialty
Phone 175.

THE
Farmers & Mechanics Bank Co.
MARION, OHIO.

Capital paid in	$200,000
Surplus	21,000
Undivided profits	8,275

Accounts of Corporations, Farmers, Firms and Individuals solicited.
A General Banking Business transacted. Drafts issued on foreign countries.

OFFICERS.
E. Huber, Pres. T. J. McMurray, Vice Pres.
H. B. Hane, Vice Pres. and Cashier.
H. W. Culbertson, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
E. Huber, T. J. McMurray, H. B. Hane,
Geo. W. King, D. H. Harvey, H. Strelitz,
J. C. Lemar.

To the Citizens of Marion:

Mr. J. F. White, No. 242 Ballentine Ave., is appointed agent at Marion, for the sale of the Celebrated McFarland Indian Cupsule. This is the most wonderful medicine down to the present age this world has ever known. There are more cases credited to this famous vegetable compound than to any other proprietory medicine known to man. They cure the liver; they cure the stomach; they cure the kidneys; they cure nervousness; they cure rheumatism; they cure constipation and headaches of all forms, because they cleanse the blood most perfectly. Mr. White himself has been cured of one of the most severe cases of inflamatory rheumatism by this medicine and can tell you of hundreds they have cured of some of the above complaints.

Prepared by Dr. J. McFarland,
Columbus, Ohio.

A PRETTY WEDDING

Is Celebrated at the J. T. Merchant Home at Kensington Place Thursday Evening.

DR. A. EDWIN SMITH OFFICIATING

After the Congratulations Are Extended the Guests Enjoy a Splendid Repast at Germania Park Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Uncapher Leave for a Short Wedding Tour.

Mr. Guthery Uncapher and Miss Carrie Merchant were married Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Merchant of Kensington Place, at 8 o'clock, Dr. A. E. Smith officiating. The ceremony was very pretty, and was witnessed by a large company of the relatives and friends of the bride and groom. They were unattended during the ceremony. Miss Gray of Cochranton played the wedding march.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the congratulations of the guests were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Uncapher, and then, in the Germania hall across the street, an elegant wedding supper was served. The hall, as well as the house, was elaborately decorated with potted plants and floral bloom.

Mr. and Mrs. Uncapher were the recipients of many handsome presents given them in honor of the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Uncapher are among Marion's most popular young people. Their circle of acquaintances is large and by all their acquaintances they are well liked. Mr. Uncapher is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Uncapher of Bellefontaine avenue. He is mailing clerk at the postoffice, a position which he has held for several years with credit to himself and the local office.

Mr. and Mrs. Uncapher left Friday on a short wedding trip. Returning to this city they will make their home with the bride's parents until after the first of June, when they will begin housekeeping on Girard avenue.

MARRIED AT KENTON

Are Mr. A. K. Patterson and Miss Newman Saturday Evening.

The marriage of Mr. A. K. Patterson of this city and Miss Amy Newman of Kenton was solemnized Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride in that city. The ceremony was witnessed by about fifty friends and relatives. Following the ceremony an elegant wedding supper was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson were in Essex Sunday visiting the former's parents, and left Richwood in the evening for a wedding trip to the Buffalo exposition and will probably visit New York before returning to this city. The bride is a most charming young lady and possesses many graces of mind which have endeared her to a large circle of friends in Kenton and this city where she is well known. Mr. Patterson is a very popular young man, and has many sterling qualities. He is at present a valued member of the city police force.

Mr. and Mrs. Patterson will reside in a suite of rooms in the Cummin Memorial building which have already been costly furnished by Mr. Patterson.

CHARLES BUENEKE

Dies at the Home of His Parents on Bellefontaine Avenue.

Charles Bueneke, aged twenty-one years, died at 9 o'clock Friday morning at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bueneke on Bellefontaine avenue.

Death was caused indirectly by a fall from a bicycle which Mr. Bueneke sustained three years ago. He injured his leg and an abscess formed, but he paid no attention to the injury until this winter, when he was incapicitated from duty for several months. An operation was performed two weeks ago, but the poison from the abscess had thoroughly permeated his system. The deceased is survived by two brothers and three sisters. They are Frank, Paul, Florence and Helen Bueneke and Mrs. Clara Newberry, all of this city.

Mr. Bueneke was well known and popular, and was a member of the Epworth M. E. church.

The funeral was held at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the family residence. Interment was made in Marion cemetery.

LAST SATURDAY IN JUNE

The Democrats of the County Will Hold Their Convention.

At the meeting of the Democratic county central committee, held Saturday afternoon at the Democratic club rooms on west Church street, it was decided to hold the county convention to elect delegates to the state convention and nominate a candidate for representative to the next legislature from this county the last Saturday in June. It is to be a mass convention and will be held in the court room.

The delegates to the county convention will be elected at caucuses the Friday evening before the convention.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

BRADY & O'CONNELL

Get the Contract for the DeCliff Pike. Price is $15,000.

Brady & O'Connell of this city were Saturday afternoon awarded the contract for the building of the DeCliff pike in Montgomery township by the county engineer and commissioners. The contract price was $15,000.

The pike is to be about five miles long and is to be builded of crushed stone. Work on it will begin as soon as possible.

The other bidders on the pike were: Hofstetter & Scott, $14,900.
Wm. Mocha, $15,200.
Bailey & Strahn, $14,820.
A. L. Brady, $16,000.
All the bids were rejected save that of Brady & O'Connell.

CLASS OF TWENTY-SIX

Takes the Boxwell Examination in This City Saturday.

A class of twenty-six children took the Boxwell examination Saturday afternoon at the Central school building. It was the last Boxwell examination which will be given this spring, and the board of county examiners decided upon June 18 as the day for holding the Boxwell commencement. An effort will be made to get the High school auditorium in which to hold the exercises as the class will be a large one, thirty-two children having taken the examination in April.

THEY ARE CHOSEN

Democrats of Marion County Meet in Mass Convention at the Court House Saturday

AND SELECT THEIR DELEGATES

To the Judicial Convention To Be Held at Upper Sandusky on the Twenty-Eighth of This Month—The Delegates Are Instructed To Vote for Judge J. C. Tobias.

The Democrats of Marion county met in the common pleas court room last Saturday and elected delegates to the judicial convention which is to be held in Upper Sandusky May 28.

George B. Christian, Jr., was unanimously chosen as chairman of the meeting, and Hollie Ulsh, secretary. Joan McNally, George B. Scofield and Hollie Ulsh were appointed a committee to nominate delegates. The committee reported at once and their report was adopted.

The delegates were instructed by the convention to vote for Judge Tobias first, last, and all the time. The Judge is to have no opposition, and the motion was made simply to show the feeling which exists here for him.

The convention was a very harmonious affair.

The delegates named were as follows: Judge C. H. Norris, Judge B. T. Young, W. E. Scofield, D. R. Crissinger, George B. Scofield, F. E. Guthery, J. W. Jacoby, C. H. Conley, J. C. McNally, G. B. Christian, Jr., W. F. Johnston, Frank J. Kelleher, Charles D. Dee, M. Waddell, L. M. Hipsher, Patrick Kelley, Hiram Noyes, Julius Butz, J. J. Clary, Richard Horn, D. W. Murphy, Patrick Dwyer, A. C. Court, Martin J. Burke, P. F. Foreman, Sherman Guthery, A. J. Brady, L. C. Donnenwirth, F. M. Epley, R. E. Clemmens, Charles Ritzler, E. L. Harris, W. F. Hurr, Frank Court, R. W. Herbster, J. A. Baer, A. C. Ludwig, Frank Kennedy, Jacob Akron, Charles L. Schultz.

The alternates named were L. V. Uncapher, M. B. Chase, C. E. Gompf, George Blum, Hollis Ulsh, Otis Keightly, Jacob Wick, C. C. Walters, Alfred Gottschall, Herman Blich, Thomas Ryan, John Harris, J. H. Blaich, Edward Gray, Thomas Roberts, Sidney Baker, Charles Carter, J. W. Bartsfield, S. W. Knickle, W. N. Knillin, John Ault, E. L. Mason, J. E. Dutton, James M. Hamilton, Frank Campbell, Wm. C. Bell, John Merchant, N. E. Gast, Michael Jacoby, Martin Lewis, Samuel Lehner, Cyrus Husler, F. C. Knowles, L. Dixon, John Ruff, Robert Dombaugh Wm. Stark, J. K. Brady, Samuel Cossip.

VERY FINE

Is a Lot of Sheep Shipped from Marion Tuesday for Export.

Roberts, Mennett and Myers Tuesday shipped to Boston, for export, 600 sheep, averaging 155 pounds. They were fed by Ezekiel Brown of near Morral, who is one of the largest feeders in Ohio, and are said to be the finest sheep ever shipped from this city.

Pale Faces

can be changed to healthy, ruddy countenances by the use of

Hagee's Cordial of Cod Liver Oil

It makes healthy fat and rich, red blood. Acceptable to the weakest stomach, even in summer. It tastes good.

Sold by all druggists.
Made by
HATHAWAY CHEMICAL CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

THE BURNING LAKE

Those Who Saw the Great Blaze from the Blazing Oil at Beaumont Describe It

AS THE SIGHT OF A CENTURY

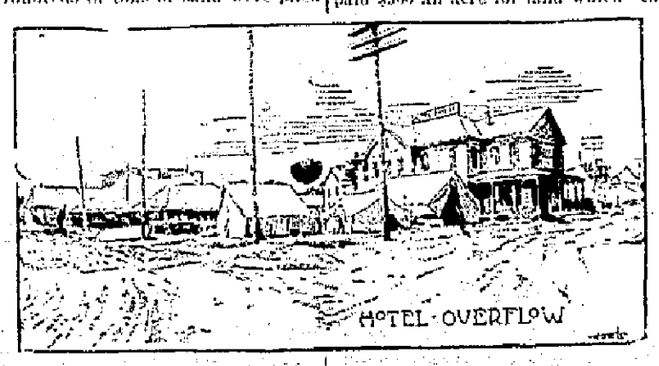
Captain Lucas Tells of His Fears Lest His Well Would Be Ignited. How the Insiders Worked It—Organization of Syndicates and Manipulation of Stock.

Beaumont, Texas, May 21.—[Staff special S. M. P. A.]—Those who saw the burning lake of oil from the Lucas gusher say it was the most awe inspiring sight they ever witnessed. For a week after the gusher "came in" it spouted a steady six-inch stream of oil at the rate of about 70,000 barrels every twenty-four hours. Captain Lucas offered $5,000, then $10,000, then $20,000 to the man who would stop the flow, and finally, by almost superhuman efforts, a valve was forced into the pipe and the great geyser was tamed. In the meantime, a lake of oil many acres in extent and several feet deep, had formed in a low area near the well. Lucas' greatest worry, greater even than that occasioned by the loss of hundreds of thousands of barrels of oil, was that the lake would catch fire and that the flames would spread to the fountain that was gushing from the well.

The third day after the well came in the captain's fears so far as the lake catching fire was concerned were realized.

"No one will ever know the mental torture I endured during the days and nights the lake was burning," said Captain Lucas, a few days ago. "I have had enough experience to know the awful result if the fire communicated to the well. I do not think that it would have been a human possibility to put it out. It might and probably would have burned on indefinitely with results to the surrounding country too awful to contemplate. For three days and nights I never closed my eyes and I prayed to God that the oil in the lake would burn itself out with no further damage."

Hundreds of tons of sand were piled



up between the burning lake and the flowing well, and at the end of about a week the lake had burned itself out and the present danger was over.

But there is always danger that the oil from one of the wells will catch fire while it is flowing and every precaution is taken to prevent it. A shotgun quarantine is in effect during the hours of darkness, and no one is allowed to approach close enough to the wells to set the combustible liquid afire, either maliciously or carelessly.

A humorous incident in connection with the fire was related by Captain Lucas. The smoke and black blew over the town of Beaumont and ruined the paint on some newly decorated houses. The third day of the fire a delegation of the owners of these houses called on Lucas and demanded that he reimburse them for the damage. These men had not yet realized that the discovery of oil had enhanced the value of their property several hundred per cent. Lucas knew it, though, and he told the delegation that he would gladly pay them the damage demanded if they would give him the difference between the value of their property then and before he struck oil. That closed the incident.

Dewey and Scott Heywood are brothers who have each made a fortune here. They are under thirty years old and up to several years ago were musicians, one playing a piccolo in Theodore Thomas' orchestra and the other blowing a horn under the direction of Bandmaster Gilmore. Scott went to the Klondike and cleared up a $25,000 stake in gold. The California oil boom was at its height when he got back to the states, and he invested his gold in California oil lands; more than doubling his money in a short time.

The news of the Lucas gusher brought him to Beaumont and his brother, who was conducting a lecture bureau, joined him here. Now they own the Heywood gusher and are in the millionaire class.

There were many wealthy men in Beaumont before oil was ever dreamed of here, and almost without exception they have made more money in the past ninety days that they had amassed during years of hard work in the lumber and rice business. Nearly all of the big oil companies have been financed by these Beaumont men. Some of their names appear in the directorate of a dozen companies, and whether they continue in the oil business or sell out, they will be in a position to buy steam yachts and race horses, or indulge in any of the other luxuries affected by rich Americans.

These rich Beaumontites operated on a large scale, getting options on lands thought might have oil, but which proves to be dry, will try to sell, only to find that their property is worth even less that it was before the boom—about $15 an acre. Then, also, will the investor in the stocks of some of these wildcat companies, which are being advertised in box car type as owning "200 acres within four miles of the Lucas gusher," wake up to discover that his stock certificates are not worth the match to set them afire. This is the dark side of the picture, of which only the bright colors are now discernible. This is the feature of every boom, oil or otherwise, which has for its stage setting broken hearts, mortgaged homes, the sweeping away of the saving of a lifetime of hard work. It is the price thousands of men will pay through the last of quick-gotten wealth. H. N. RICKEY.

UNCALLED-FOR

Are the Following Letters at the Local Postoffice.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the local postoffice:

Brewer, James; Cloud, W. M.; Clover, John S.; Ebner, Henry V. (2); Ghent, Ed; Hall, E. J.; Hall, L. E.; Hamilton, Dr. Horace G.; Klingel, Joe W.; Ginbrey, Boyce A.; Mathis, Fred; Mahaffey, Clyde; Martin, Dell; Mann, J. R.; Nitschelm, N.; Sheen, Mr.; Wilson, C. F.; Willison, Dave; Waring, E. P.; Bleasdale, Rose; Lefever, Mrs. J. W.; Morris; Mrs. Anna; Nicol, Martha; Patch, Miss Ocea; Risher, Mrs. J. M. (2); Welsh, Mrs. Allie; Star Drilling Machine Company.

J. B. Fisher, P. M.

PRETTY WEDDING

Is Performed at the Thombs Residence in LaRue.

The many friends of Mr. Marcus Holland and Miss Lillian Scanlon will be pleased to learn of their marriage, which occurred at LaRue at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. John Thombs, Thursday evening, Rev. J. A. Sutton officiating.

None but the immediate friends and relatives witnessed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Holland were the recipients of many beautiful presents. They will be at home to their friends at 576 west Center street.

Takes the burn out; heals the wound; cures the pain. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, the household remedy.

A son was born Sunday evening to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kinsler of John street.

RHOADS' SHOE STORE.

The "Pedalis" Shoe FOR WOMEN

IN PATENT LEATHER AND VICI KID

Louis XV heels or low heels, hand-turned or welted soles. The very latest spring styles for ladies, and the price is only **$3.00.**



Misses' Patent Leather Shoes and Oxfords.



TRY ME! $2.00

Shoes for Women.

In Patent Leather and Dongola Kid, light or heavy soles. A combination of service and quality, soft as a glove and wears better than most $2.50 shoes.

THAT'S OUR $2.00 BOOT.

Odds and ends in Ladies Oxfords, see bargain table, 48c.

Men's Canvas Shoes and Oxfords $1.25.

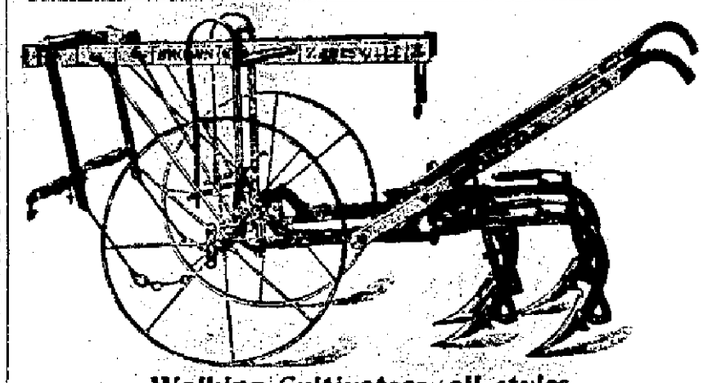
J. E. RHOADS.

Chiffoniers.

Our prices on these most useful articles of furniture range from $6.00 for a well made solid oak one (golden finish) up. Our best one is a dream of beauty in selection of wood, finish and good construction. A special feature in this piece is a cedar lined, dust and moth proof lower drawer. We have this same feature in dressers.

One low price marked in plain figures. The same to everybody.

OPEN EVERY EVENING **H. SCHAFFNER,** 212 SOUTH MAIN STREET



Walking Cultivators, all styles,

Prices, $12.00 to $20.00.

Combined riding and walking cultivators, simple in construction and easy to handle—$23.00.

Have you seen the new "Jubilee" combined rider and walker?

KLING & WILSON.

J. B. Taylor Res. Phone 1523.

Drs. Taylor & Simpson,
Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery

L. B. Simpson Res. Phone 2291.

Office Fisher building, cor. West Center and Prospect streets, over Shumaker & Archer's Grocery. Patronage Appreciated—Good Service—Reasonable Charges.

143 NORTH MAIN STREET.

LOAN OFFICE AND STORAGE ROOMS.

I am now equipped and ready in my new location to make loans on watches, jewelry and valuables; also will furnish storage room for all kinds of goods.

F. J. SCHULTZ.

143 NORTH MAIN STREET.

A Spring Medicine.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 5, 1900.

Dr. C. D. Warner:—I have been taking medicine every spring for years to purify my blood, but I have not yet found a medicine that equals your Compound of Seven Cures. I recommended it to a friend of mine who had a cancer. He told me that your medicine had cured him. Yours truly,

Jacob Brandon,
Constable for 12 years in Detroit, Mich.

For sale by W. B. Foye.

The best of all pills are Beecham's.

Dr. Albert F. Linscott.

DENTIST.

Office—Cor. Center and State Sts., N. W.; Opp. Hotel Marion.

FOR SALE—Organ, six octave. Inquire 616 Delaware avenue, Marion, Ohio. 146-t-3-wk-t-3-p

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burgoon of south State street, Friday, a son.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MEETS OHIO PEOPLE.

President Talks of His State at Buckeye Banquet.

LONG ARRAY OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.

Statesmen and Soldiers on the Roll of Fame—In Every State the Ohio Man Has an Honorable Place—News of Particular Interest in This Great Commonwealth.

San Francisco, May 24.—At the reception of the Ohio society President McKinley said in part: "I meet Ohio people wherever I go, and the surprise to me is how we have gotten on so well when so many of you have left us. (Laughter and applause.) And then, have that other reflection, how would the other states get on if we had not loaned you to them? (Laughter.) For in every state the Ohio man has taken an honorable place, whether in business or in politics, and has carried the best traditions of the old commonwealth with him." (Applause.) "It is a glorious old state. Glorious names are connected with it. Chase, Giddings and Wolf, old Ben Wade, and Garfield, and Hayes, and Thurman, and Pendleton and Sherman—leading statesmen of their time and generation; and then we never forget that Grant was born in Ohio (applause). He who girdled the globe with his fame, as he marched in the pathway of the sun; nor that Sherman, who made that magnificent march from Atlanta to the sea, was born in Ohio. (Applause.) And that gallant little Irishman, Phil Sheridan (applause), who did not permit Jubal Early, to ravage the summer of 1864 in the Shenandoah valley and finally won that magnificent victory—he, too, was born in Ohio. And so long as that has given to us and to the nation splendid examples of the true American patriotism and statesmanship."

In addition to the Ohio club banquet and a visit at the old military post, the Presidio, where he reviewed the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth volunteer regiments just returned from the Philippines, President McKinley was the guest of honor at the receptions of the Union League club, the Mexican War Veterans, Pioneers and Native Sons. The latter three societies presented him a paperweight containing $250 worth of gold. At each reception the president responded briefly to presentation speeches. At Union square he turned over the first shovelful of dirt where the monument to the American navy, in commemoration of Admiral Dewey's victory at Manilla bay, is to be erected. President McKinley also attended a reception given in his honor by the Grand Army posts.

Governor Nash's Wanderings.

Denver, May 24.—While en route home from California Governor Nash and party were entertained in this city by the Buckeye club and the Denver Elks. Although indisposed, the governor participated in the full program except the banquet given by the Elks. After a drive through the city and the city park Governor Nash, assisted by Governor Ormon of Colorado, held a public reception at the state capitol. Following the reception luncheon was served at the Brown Palace hotel. About 20 members of the Ohio party also visited Manitou and Colorado Springs. The tourists went from here to Omaha.

Railway Transfer Ratified.

Cincinnati, May 24.—The final action transferring the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia railroad to the Norfolk and Western was taken when the stockholders of the first named company ratified the sale. The road running from here to Portsmouth, O., now is a part of the Norfolk and Western system. E. F. Gray, the general freight agent of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia, will have charge of the freight traffic, and Allen Hall, of Columbus, will have charge of the passenger business.

Dynamited a Policeman's Home.

Akron, O., May 24.—Melville, James and Irvin Boone, charged with dynamiting the residence of Officer William Bruner, made a confession. The lads are aged 17 and 16 years. The boys implicate a number of other men who are not yet under arrest. It is claimed they were influenced by older men who have been at the head of an organization of crooks and thugs.

Ohio Mothers.

Columbus, O., May 24.—Ohio mothers formed a state organization at the session of the National Congress of Mothers by electing Mrs. J. A. Jeffrey of Columbus president. The name of Mrs. Edgar Hatton of this city was proposed, and she was elected to the office, but this created a stormy scene, Mrs. Hatton finally restoring quiet by resigning.

Ohioans in Omaha.

Omaha, May 24.—The Ohio society of Omaha, headed by Mayor Moores, met Governor Nash's special train, which arrived over the Union Pacific. The Chicago and Northwestern has arranged to get the governor's train into Chicago at 8 p. m. Friday, and this plan made his stay in this city shorter than expected.

Ohio Congressional Tourists.

Tacoma, Wash., May 24.—The members of the Ohio delegation in congress, who were the guests of Tacoma and were greeted by members of the Ohio society, including Congressman Cushing and other prominent citizens, went from here to Seattle.

At Marion Next Year.

Springfield, O., May 24.—Marion was selected as the place for holding the next meeting of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows of Ohio.

WELCOME TO ALLEN.

Enthusiastic Reception Marked His Return to Porto Rico.

San Juan, P. R., May 24. — When Governor Allen arrived here on his return from a visit to Washington he was given a reception which eclipsed any previous event of like character.

The plaza fronting the docks was thronged with thousands of people. The crowd was much larger than that which welcomed Governor Allen upon his first arrival in Porto Rico.

Arriving at the palace Governor Allen was made welcome by speeches by Manuel Egozcue, the mayor of San Juan; Senor Rossy, the speaker of the legislature, and others. To a crowd of 5,000 persons Governor Allen made a long speech in reply. He said that since his visit to Washington the wishes of the people of Porto Rico are better understood, and that he brings them hope, cheer and encouragement. He expressed his desire for the co-operation of all to aid the government in advancing the interests of the island. The governor's remarks were received with tremendous enthusiasm.

River Boat's Rough Trip.

East Liverpool, O., May 24. — Because of reports that there was smallpox on board the steamer Greenwood, bound from Charleston to Pittsburg, had a rough journey. At Steubenville the entire police force forbade the boat to land and enforced the order by a display of arms. At Wellsville officers and armed citizens attempted to do likewise, but Captain Green defeated them and landed some freight. When the boat reached here the health authorities prevented it from landing, although it had freight and more than a dozen passengers for East Liverpool. Captain Green says the report that there had been smallpox on his boat is false.

Reason For Resigning.

New York, May 24.—It is announced that George W. Ballou, treasurer of the United States Milling company, and C. S. Sherk, general manager of the same company, have resigned. It is stated that the retirement of both men is due to the fact that Receiver William Brookfield discovered they were about to engage in the milling business in opposition to the United States concern. Mr. Brookfield would not discuss the matter, but he admitted that Messrs. Ballou and Sherk had resigned.

An Indiana Gusher.

Marion, Ind., May 24.—Of all the oil wells drilled in this part of the state it is doubtful if any ever surpassed the No. 1, shot on the Baldwin farm. The well is owned by Wilson & McCulloch and is located at the western edge of the city. The oil shot up as high as the derrick, and after flowing just one hour a tank holding 250 barrels of oil was half filled. This indicates a production better than 2,000 barrels a day.

Lipton Asks For Postponement.

New York, May 24.—Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New York Yacht club received a cablegram from Sir Thomas J. Lipton asking that the yacht race set for Aug. 20 be postponed six weeks on account of the accident to the Shamrock II. A meeting of the challenge committee of the yacht club will be held tonight to take action. It is believed the request of Sir Thomas will be granted.

Texas Town Scorched.

Amarillo, Tex., May 24.—The most destructive fire this town has ever had broke out in Brown's grocery and racket store, burning every building in that block and spreading across the street to the warehouse of Stringfellow & Runie, dealers in hardware, saddlery and machinery. Among the buildings burned are the Oxford hotel and the Champion printing office. Loss $100,000.

Father Died While He Sang.

Lexington, Ky., May 24.—While George Grimes, colored, was singing "India, the Revelry of Death," on the stage of the opera house at a school commencement, his father, Andrew Grimes, who was in the audience, expired in his seat of heart disease.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Results of the Several Baseball Games.

American League.

At Cleveland—Cleveland 14, Washington 13.

At Detroit—Detroit 2, Boston 4.

At Chicago—Chicago 11, Philadelphia 9.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Det't ..	17	8	.680	Bost....	10	10	.500
Clev....	16	8	.666	Milw ..	8	14	.363
Balto...	11	6	.645	Phila ..	7	15	.318
Wash...	12	9	.571	Cleve...	7	18	.280

National League.

At New York—New York 8, Cincinnati 1.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 10.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 2, Chicago 9.

At Boston—Boston 7, Pittsburg 3.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
N. Y....	13	7	.650	Bost....	10	11	.476
Cin'ti...	15	9	.625	Brook ..	11	13	.458
Phila ..	13	11	.577	St. L....	11	15	.423
Pitts ...	13	11	.542	Chica...	10	19	.345

Western Association.

At Columbus—Columbus 4, Fort Wayne 3.

At Marion—Marion 7, Dayton 12.

At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids 4, Louisville 12.

At Toledo—Toledo 7, Indianapolis 10.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	P.C.
Ind.....	18	6	.750	Day'n ..	11	13	.458
G'd R...	17	8	.654	Ft. W...	9	16	.360
Louis...	15	11	.577	Mar'n ..	9	16	.360
Toledo..	14	11	.560	Cols....	7	18	.280

Turf Winners.

At Oakland—Gilssando, Mike Strauss, Carlo, Jim Hale, Yautine, Hagerdon.

At St. Louis—Reducer, Kaloma, Deponan, Blink, Col. Gay, Sam Lazarus.

At Chicago—Hoodwink, Rivaldare, Knight Banneret, Hempshire, Lamachus, Give All.

At Newport—Uterpe, Gwynne, Bud Embry, B. G. Fox, Fair Day, Annie Laurette.

At Latonia—Mayoline, Long Flo, Pentecost, Brief, Miss Charlie, Uledi.

At Morris Park—Lucky Star, Honolulu, Blue Girl, Commando, Conroy, Venture.

At Toronto, Ont.—Sannazarro, Lady Patroness, Mackiel, John Russle, Harvey Corby, Trekia.

DOWIE HIDES AWAY.

Coils Are Tightening About the Overseer of Zion.

A FATAL CASE OF DIVINE HEALING.

Disclosures Relative to the Death of Mrs. Judd Lead to the Woman's Husband, Two Nurses and Head of Christian Catholic Church Being Held For the Grand Jury.

Chicago, May 24.—John Alexander Dowie, head of the Zion faith-curists, Mrs. Sprecher, Mrs. Bratsch and H. W. Judd, a Zion officer, were held to the grand jury by the coroner's jury for the death of Judd's wife, Mrs. Emma Lucy Judd.

The two women were in attendance upon Mrs. Judd prior to her death. The charge against them is "criminal responsibility" for the death of Mrs. Judd. The evidence given at the inquest by some of the leading physicians of the city, who had examined Mrs. Judd's body after it had been exhumed, was to the effect that the most simple surgical care would have prevented the woman's death. They testified that she was allowed to die when the slightest attempt to save her life would have been successful.

Papers were at once made out and officers sent to arrest Dowie, Judd and the two women. When the officers arrived at Zion Dowie was not to be found. Mrs. Bratsch was arrested in the building and was promptly sent to the county jail, but H. W. Judd and Mrs. Sprecher were not found.

Mrs. Judd's body, which was buried a week ago, was secretly disinterred Tuesday and an autopsy was held. The autopsy showed that Mrs. Judd had been in good health a few hours before her demise, but internal hemorrhages and other causes of pain had produced a rupture of a blood vessel in her brain.

A mob of 1,000 people paraded through the streets of South Chicago carrying an effigy of Dowie, which was finally deposited in a large bonfire. About three weeks ago Mrs. Christensen, one of Dowie's followers, was burned in escaping from her blazing dwelling house. She refused the aid of physicians and died within a week. The courts took from her and her husband the custody of a little daughter who had been severely burned. The girl is now practically recovered. There has been much feeling against Dowie in South Chicago since the death of Mrs. Christensen.

Murdered Her Children.

Worcester, Mass., May 24. — Mrs. Elizabeth Naramore, who killed her six children at their home in Coldbrook Springs, March 14, beating out their brains with an ax and a club, was arraigned in criminal court. The case was given to the jury after counsel had agreed that Mrs. Naramore killed the children and that she was insane at the time, though she is now sane. By order of the court the jury returned a verdict of not guilty because of insanity, and Mrs. Naramore was committed to the Worcester insane hospital for life.

Sour on Americans.

London, May 24.—Sir Alfred Hickman, Conservative, former president of the British Iron Trade association, in the house of commons protested against railroads which were governmentally controlled, especially in Burmah and Egypt, continuing buying American locomotives, when the report of the inspector of Burmah railroads, mentioned by Lord Hamilton, the Indian secretary, in the house May 7, showed they required more repairs and more coal than locomotives of British make.

Big Cement Mill.

Indianapolis, May 24.—Secretary F. O. Foulke of the Indiana Portland Cement company says the company will in a few days begin the erection of a $2,000,000 plant at Milltown, Harrison county, to make 6,000 barrels a day. It is the purpose to control the entire Portland cement industry of Indiana. It controls the 1,000 acre Marlfield farm at Milford, Kosciusko county, and intends to erect a plant with a capacity of 600 to 700 barrels a day.

Detained by Smallpox.

Peking, May 24.—Further cases of smallpox have been discovered on board the United States transport Indiana, and the Ninth regiment, United States infantry, which left Peking on its way to Manilla, has gone into camp at Taku. The physicians have been instructed to make a report as to what length of time must elapse before it will be safe to allow the troops to go on board the transport.

Accused of Killing a Brakeman.

Newcastle, Ind., May 24.—John Sweeney and George Duemph are under arrest in this city for implication in the murder of a Big Four brakeman in Illinois the night of May 1. It is said that they were trying to steal a ride and that the brakeman and conductor ejected them from the train, during which the brakeman was shot and killed and the conductor was wounded.

Laurier For Arbitration.

Ottawa, May 24.—Sir Wilfred Laurier referred in parliament to a meeting of the recent high commission, which he said was important and would meet early on account of the attitude of Newfoundland. If the Alaska boundary could not be settled by a compromise, then it should be referred to arbitration.

Boers to Settle in Brazil.

Berlin, May 24.—From the report of the Hanseatic Colonization company, it is learned that a number of Boers have engaged to settle in the company's colony in southern Brazil.

RAILROAD TAXATION.

Mayor Johnson of Cleveland Continues His Fight in the Courts.

Cleveland, May 24.—A writ of mandamus was issued on application of Mayor Tom L. Johnson to compel the 19 county auditors sitting as a railway tax assessment board to call in railway officials to testify as to the value of their lines. The board met to appraise the property of the Wheeling and Lake Erie road. Before it could take action, however, the sheriff appeared with the writ.

At a subsequent meeting two officials of the Wheeling and Lake Erie road, C. C. Needham and J. B. Taussig, were present. They were asked a few unimportant questions in regard to the property, after which the road was appraised at a slightly increased valuation over last year. It was stated that the auditors appraised the property regardless of the order of Judge Strimple, on the advice of counsel.

Mayor Johnson's mandamus suit against the auditors will be heard Monday.

Manitoba Transfer Enjoined.

St. Paul, May 24.—News from Winnipeg says the expected injunction suit has been brought against the Northern Pacific to restrain it from transferring its lines in Manitoba to that government. Minister of Public Works Rogers of Manitoba is here for a conference with Northern Pacific officials regarding a transfer of the property.

New Railroad In Arkansas.

Arkansas City, Kan., May 24. — A railway from this city to the southeast is now assured. A road will be built which will connect southern Kansas with the coal fields and lumber districts of the Indian Territory and Arkansas. Details have not been given out, but the route of the new road will be from Fort Smith to this place.

How About It Now?

London, May 24.—An editorial in The Yachtsman, written before the accidents to the Shamrocks, says: "The trials of the two Shamrocks have shattered our faith in the new boat. We can not see what prospect of success Lipton has."

Wire Stringers Struck.

Minneapolis, May 24. — A dispute between electrical workers of Minneapolis and St. Paul and the employing companies over recognition of the union led to a strike of 25 wire stringers, with the possibility that all the union forces will go out.

Street Railway Sold.

New Albany, Ind., May 24. — The New Albany street railway system was sold under a decree of the United States court to Richard L. Veech of Louisville for $50,100. The system has been in the hands of Receiver Louis Hartman several years.

Home News From Abroad.

London, May 24.—A dispatch from Peking says that the government of the United States will under no circumstances consent to any increase in the Chinese tariff unless commercial advantages are conceded in return.

Was a Prominent Physician.

St. Louis, May 24.—Dr. Thomas F. Rumbold, 71, known in America and Europe for his contributions to medical literature and researches in nasal surgery, died at his home here.

FRIEND OF MINERS.

Father Phillips Had Much Influence Among Men In the Coal Region.

The news of the death of Father Phillips shocked the people of Wilkesbarre, Pa., as it has never been shocked before, and the town is deep in sorrow, says the New York Evening Sun. At St. Mary's parish building Bishop Hoban, in charge of the diocese, was with Father McAndrews when the news was broken to them. Both were overcome and were so deeply affected that they could not see reporters. Bishop Hoban sent out word that he could not believe it was true, as Father Phillips had not an enemy in the world.

Father Phillips, owing to his efforts in behalf of the miners during the past two years, was loved by the working people throughout this region as was no other man. He devoted all his energies to bettering the condition of the working people and making them more contented with their lot.

He it was who was chiefly instrumental in having the threatened strike of 150,000 miners this spring averted, for when President John Mitchell and the other leaders of the United Mine Workers were all at sea Father Phillips saw the coal magnates and after some conferences with them acted as intermediary between them and the strikers and induced them to give the promise of recognition within a year, on which ground the strike was averted.

During the great strike of last fall, when there were threats of violence every day and when the angry miners were marching all about the Hazleton region, it was the wise counsel and energetic work of Father Phillips which prevented any outbreak, and at the same time his efforts toward inducing the men and the operators to submit to arbitration led in a large degree to the understanding which resulted in the ending of the strike. His efforts did not cease with the strike's ending, for ever since he had been recognized by the miners and their leaders as their chief friend and adviser, and there was not a movement of any consequence undertaken by the union in which he had not been consulted.

Nautical Jealousy.

Pearl—Did you ever meet such a jealous woman as the captain's wife?

Ruby—Never. Why, she is actually jealous when he hugs the shore.—Chicago News.

OPEN TO CONVICTION

How Many Members Stand on Revision of the Creed.

DEBATE IN PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY

Advocates of the Old Confession and Those Who Favor a Change Submit Their Arguments—One of the Delegates Sought to Have the Entire Subject Dismissed.

Philadelphia, May 24. — With eloquence born of the solemn independence of the question, commissioners to the Presbyterian general assembly debated the long-mooted question of revising the confession of faith. Brilliant leaders of the church advance their views in a calm, dispassionate manner, and the entire discussion is devoid of acrimony. With a full realization of the great importance of the subject the assembly considers and investigates thoroughly every detail of the proposed changes in the creed.

Calvary church was not big enough to accommodate the throngs who clamor for admission. Among the spectators appear many clergymen of other denominations. Both the majority and minority reports were read. The Rev. George D. Baker presented as an amendment a resolution to the effect that, as the vote of the presbyteries indicated a lack of unanimity, the entire subject be dismissed. Dr. Charles A. Dickey secured the floor on this amendment and made a stirring address supporting the old confession. The Rev. D. Herrick Johnson and the Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Niccolls aroused the unbounded enthusiasm of the audience by their brilliant presentations of reasons for desiring a change. The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves spoke against revision, as did Rev. Dr. George D. Baker. Dr. McKibben favored a modified change. There are 250 commissioners committed to dismissal, but they have expressed themselves as open to conviction.

Progress of the Strike.

Washington, May 24. — President O'Connell of the machinists' association, in summarizing the strike situation, said: "The situation shows that we are largely the gainer in the number of settlements made. The adjustments reported during the day show a gain of 1,500 in the number of men returned to work with the demands granted; of 500 or 600 in Ohio and probably 1,000 in Pennsylvania. About 1,000 men joined the strike. There are some additions in Philadelphia and some in the Seaboard Air Line shops at Americus, Ga. Our policy is to discourage bringing out any more men than is absolutely necessary to effect the success."

Landis on Hazing.

Indianapolis, May 24. — Congressman Charles B. Landis of the Ninth Indiana district said that if the hazing evil at West Point could not be suppressed the military academy would be closed for three or four years. Mr. Landis is a member of the West Point board of visitors, which consists of three members of the senate and three from the house. They will visit West Point early in June, and owing to the feeling against hazing Mr. Landis thinks the visit will be of more importance than usual.

In Bilibid Prison.

Manilla, May 24.—At Bilibid prison, Manilla, three former United States officers began to serve sentences in expiation of crime in connection with the commissary scandals. Captain Frederick J. Barrows, late depot quartermaster of the department of southern Luzon, is sentenced to five years' imprisonment; Captain James C. Reed, late depot commissary at Manilla, to three years' imprisonment, and Lieutenant Frederick Boyer, late depot commissary at Columba, to one year's imprisonment.

Died During a Voyage.

New York, May 24.—While the Deutschland was crossing the ocean from this side on the last passage one of the cabin passengers, named C. G. Bolton, 42, a resident of San Rafael, Cal., died of bright's disease. He was sick when he went aboard the steamship and thought that the ocean trip might do him good. He was accompanied by his wife.

Insurance Swindle Case.

Chicago, May 24.—The jury in the Marie A. Defenbach insurance swindle case was completed and the trial began. Assistant State Attorney Olson, in presenting the case for the prosecution, seemed to aim at making a breach between Unger and Brown, two of the defendants who have thus far stood together.

Spurious Mint Unearthed.

El Paso, Tex., May 24.—At the village of San Ygnacio, a few miles from Juarez, Mexico, just south of this city, the police have unearthed a complete outfit for making counterfeit American money, and two men G. Perez and M. Maritz, have been arrested on suspicion that they were engaged in the plot.

Colossal Oil Tanks.

Pittsburg, May 24.—The J. M. Guffey Petroleum company of Texas closed a contract with the Riter-Conley Manufacturing company of this city for 10 tanks of 115,000 barrels capacity each. These tanks will be the largest ever manufactured. The contract approximates $30,000.

Ship Captain Killed.

Mobile, Ala., May 24.—Captain Otto Ellefsen, master of the Norwegian bark Natnat, was killed while supervising repairs to the rudder of the vessel. A rope parted and he was knocked overboard by a falling beam, his skull being fractured.

RATHBONE'S PROSPECTS.

Attorneys Predict He Will Be Cleared. Wood Issues Rush Orders.

Havana, May 24. — General Wood issued orders to the judges and postoffice inspectors that all cases must immediately be brought to trial, beginning not later than the middle of June. The complicated methods of Cuban courts, combined with the red tape in the postoffice department has caused many cases to drag on without a sign of coming to trial. It is estimated that over $50,000 has already been spent in securing testimony and stenographers and translators have work ahead for months.

As to M. G. Rathbone it is common talk among attorneys and court officials that there is not the least evidence against him, and that Rathbone would have been discharged long ago but for the persistency with which inspectors are continually bringing in new but unimportant testimony which the court must record and translate.

The case of Rathbone is still in the court of first instance, and while it remains there the attorneys can not ask for a trial.

Counsel for Charles F. W. Neeley will object to the use of interrogatories sent to the United States, the Philippine Islands and elsewhere as evidence, on the ground that this is ex-parte testimony and that the law granting extradition guaranteed Neeley a fair and impartial trial.

Faith-Curist's Child Died.

New York, May 24.—Earl Gladstone Pierson, aged two months, son of J. Luther Pierson, the Mount Vernon faith-curist, died at the Pierson home in Kensico. A daughter of Pierson died recently of pneumonia and the father is now in White Plains jail, serving out a fine of $500 imposed for his neglect to employ a physician in the case. For 10 days the second child had been without medical attendance, it is said. Pierson at his trial said he was a member of Dowie's Christian Catholic church of Chicago, familiarly known as Zion.

Emperor's Embargo on Reporters.

Berlin, May 24.—Emperor William has issued stringent orders henceforth to exclude newspaper reporters from all public and semi-public functions where the emperor intends to speak. The emperor's entourage and the police have been given instructions to render impossible the stenographic reporting of his speeches or the taking of notes thereon. The emperor is said to be extremely wroth that his address to the Emperor Alexander regiment became public in spite of the precautions taken to prevent it.

Ohio Incorporations.

Columbus, O., May 24.—Reade Machinery company, Cleveland, $25,000; Tiffin Brush company, Tiffin, $10,000; Ohio Cigar company, Dayton, $5,000; Dana company, Cincinnati, $10,000; Schwartz Garment company, Cleveland, $10,000; Chamber of Commerce building, Toledo, $200,000; Buckeye State Telephone company, Norwalk, $10,000.

Indicted For Election Frauds.

St. Louis, May 24.—Among 140 indictments handed down by the April grand jury were those against Michael J. Gibbons, John L. Lillis, R. H. Johnson and Frank A. Mulligan, judges and clerks at the last municipal election, who are charged with making false election returns. Frank Ausfinger was indicted on the charge of repeating.

Mayor of Zanesville Fined.

Zanesville, O., May 24.—Mayor Holden was fined $200 and costs by Judge Frazier for contempt of court. The mayor recaptured the city patrol wagon by force when the sheriff had seized it upon an execution. The chief of police and five patrolmen who performed the act under the mayor's orders got off with the costs.

Repairing the Shamrock.

Southampton, May 24.—At a conference of his contractors and advisers held on board the Erin, Sir Thomas Lipton said he was determined to go ahead with the Shamrock II. The making of a new mast and gaff for the Shamrock II has begun.

Filled With Shot.

Wichita, Kan., May 24.—J. M. Mahey poured the contents of a double-barreled shotgun into the body of Homer Kein at Augusta, O. T., without apparent cause. Kein was fatally wounded. A mob organized to lynch Mahey but was thwarted by police.

The Weather.

For Ohio — Lower temperature; fresh northwesterly winds.

THIS AND THAT.

Telegraphic Intelligence of the World In Tabloid Form.

Ex-Governor Tanner of Illinois died suddenly at Springfield, Ills.

Celestino Perazo, Venezuelan rebel, and his followers, taken prisoners.

Marthinus Wessels Pretorius, first president of South African Republic, is dead.

Bishop Burgess of Quincy (Ills.) Episcopal diocese reported in dying condition at St. Albans, Vt.

United States steel combine purchased Aragon Bessemer mines at Nowar, Mich., for $2,500,000.

Home and other buildings intended for lepers in Jefferson parish, New Orleans, burned by incendiaries.

Bresci, the anarchist who assassinated King Humbert of Italy, strangled himself to death in his cell.

Mrs. George Mushenberg and babe perished in house on Northwood street, Chicago, destroyed by gasoline explosion.

Dr. W. T. Wallace, dentist, frightened away four burglars who attempted to rob the postoffice and First National bank at Waverly, O.

YANKEE GOODS ABROAD.

What They Are Doing to Americanize England.

SOLD ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

More Openings For Special Lines of Manufactured Products — American Footwear the Favorite For Ladies' Steady Demand For Our Furniture. Practical Hints to Exporters.

Newspapers both on your side of the Atlantic and on this frequently speak of the foreign trade of the United States as if it had almost reached its maximum capacity instead of regarding it as but only in its infancy, writes F. C. Chappell, the special London correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. I don't think the average American citizen is adequately aware of the extent of the trade done by the United States of America with Britain. Indeed all around us here in England we have practical evidence of the favor with which American goods and manufactures are regarded. Your boots and shoes are largely sold in the principal stores in London and elsewhere and are the favorite footwear for ladies on account of the great durability of the sole and the tastefulness of the shape. During the last ten years the sale of your boots and shoes in this country has risen from $23,949 to $1,050,000. There are today in London quite 50 firms representing American shoe manufacturers, and they state that they are quite satisfied with the trade done. The British operative earns on an average $5 or $6 a week, while I believe the American maker receives about $12 to $15. But yet a dozen pairs of shoes can be produced cheaper in the United States of America than in England.

American furniture suitable for the homes of workingmen and the better class of tradespeople is in steady demand all over the United Kingdom. Last year you sent us about $927,000 worth of these goods, and the amount could be easily trebled if your makers cared to pay more attention to British tastes, local wants and prompt shipment. The Canadians have cut into this trade a good deal lately. They send very smart travelers all over this country who take small orders, make up to any design and generally do what is wanted. These travelers always carry a full line of samples. Your top roll desks and office furniture hold the market here and are to be found in all large offices, warehouses, institutions, etc. Lord Roberts directly he went to the war office gave instructions to have his private room fitted with an American desk in place of the old-fashioned flat table used by his predecessor in office. Probably this will lead to hundreds more of these desks being used at the war office. Until recently any one wanting to have his boots polished in the streets had to place his foot on a little boxlike apparatus, standing while the boy polished away for all he was worth. Now your commodious chairs have been substituted, while the bulk of the barbers' chairs used are from the United States of America.

The trade in American made watches and clocks continues as brisk as ever and has quite killed one part of the British home trade. It is a very significant fact that in Switzerland, the home of the watch industry, American watches sell in direct competition with the Swiss product and that, too, within a few miles of the largest manufactory in that country.

There is an enormous demand in Britain and indeed throughout Europe generally for all kinds of practical domestic appliances intended to minimize or do away with domestic service, which is just as difficult to secure in the old world as it is in the new. We have had handy novelties introduced here from your side in brooms and such things, all of which sell widely. Little hardware novelties, such as locks, etc., sell well. Steel ceilings, wooden cornices, etc., are in demand and will repay the trouble of any exporter to open up the market.

There is a steadily increasing sale all over Europe of American farm implements and agricultural machinery. European buyers take quite one-half of the total sent abroad from the United States of America. Sales have not been so brisk here in England during the past year, but still we have purchased more of such implements than in 1899 and preceding years. I think your exporters should specially cultivate the French and German markets; also watch the development of Turkey and Egypt. The latter country is a capital future market for windmills and all kinds of irrigating plants. The sultan of Turkey has just placed farm implements on the free list of imports. Somehow or other the Germans cannot produce implements like your own, and they have consequently to buy larger quantities from you every year. The trade is largely increasing. Unluckily, American implements have to pay the maximum tariff in France, but in spite even of that serious drawback your sales there are increasing every year.

Big Note Paper the Fashion.

Very large sheets are the latest fashion in note paper, with enormous envelopes to match them, plenty of space being necessary if the modern damsel is to splash her soul upon paper, says the St. James' Gazette. The latest thing in note paper is about the size of sermon paper.

Canadian Doors For South Africa.

Canadian firms have received orders for 2,000 doors for South Africa, with prospects of receiving further orders for several thousand more in the near future.

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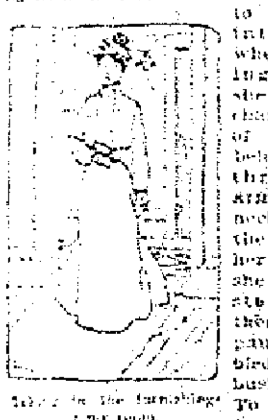
THE BITER BITTEN

KATE CLYDE Interviewed, Illustrated and—Disgusted

Her Experience Narrated by Herself

MISS EMSELLE-ELLE—that is what the name sounded in Felicie's mouth. She chews her words, so.

"Tell her to come right up!" I answered carelessly. It was almost lunchtime, and I was expecting Peggy Clement. I went right on with the letter I was writing. I love to have Peggy interrupt me when I am doing anything, she has such a charming way of running up behind me and throwing her arms about my neck. I heard the rustle of her skirts as she climbed the stairs. Then there was a pause. I scribbled away more busily than ever. To my surprise, instead of the expected hug there was nothing but silence. I looked up and saw an utter stranger standing in the doorway. Furthermore, the strange woman was so occupied in taking in the furnishings of my room that she did not even see me. It needed no second glance to tell me what she was. Reporters have three eyes—two in front and one behind—and I was sure that nothing to the right, left or back of this one would escape her notice. In fact, she was trying so hard to take in everything at once that she was almost cross-eyed from the effort.



Taking in the furnishings of my room.

I rose from my desk and coughed. She gave a great jump, then she fumbled in her pocketbook and handed me a card somewhat the worse for wear. It read:

MISS CARHART,
Reportorial Staff Sunday Screamer.

"I beg your pardon," I answered. "There must be some mistake. I am not a celebrity, and I never talk to reporters."

She gave me a beseeching look. "Oh, but you won't send me away now that I'm here!" she pleaded. "Besides, it isn't as if you didn't know me. You do a little bit. Don't you remember little Bessie Carhart at Miss Perrypont's school?"

Then indeed I had a faint remembrance. "Oh, won't you sit down?" I said. Of course, I couldn't turn away an old schoolmate so curtly. (I hear that Miss Carhart has since written a very able article on the value in after life of going to an exclusive school and rubbing elbows with the best people.)

She fairly beamed with gratitude. "Oh, this is so good of you!" she murmured. "You see, I do a great deal of work—the society notes, the 'advice to mothers' column, the London gossip letter, the women's sporting column and the daily menus for families with an income of $[illegible] a year. Sometimes," she added confidentially, "I run out of ideas."

"Good gracious!" I exclaimed, and I was so amazed by the [illegible] quality of her work that I leaned forward and crossed my legs in a boyish pose which I sometimes permit myself in the seclusion of my room. Mamma has spoken to me time and time again about that pose, but I always unconsciously adopt it when anything interests me.

"How on earth can you write the London letter when you are here in New York?" I asked.

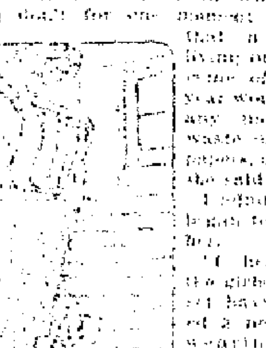
She laughed. "Oh, that's easy enough. Of course you date the stuff London. Then there are the English papers to crib from, and when you get hard up you can always rig in some twaddle about King Edward's fondness for American women and make some vague remarks about his being about to appoint one of them to the post of lady of the high something or other. When everything else fails, you can make out some sort of scandal of the nobility. They're fond of that sort of thing on this side."

"And the daily menus for families with an income of $[illegible] a year?"

"Oh, you familiarize yourself with three or four cookbooks and then seat yourself before your typewriter, cast your eyes devoutly to heaven and improvise."

"But what if people should try the recipes?" I asked, horror stricken at the possible results.

Miss Carhart looked at me with scorn. "You don't for one moment suppose that a family living on an income of $[illegible] a year would have any money to waste on newspapers, do you?" she said.



"If you would like to stop at my dressmaker's."

I admit that I began to admire her.

"I hear that the girls in your set have adopted a new fad—wearing pajamas," she said, with a sniff. "Is it true?"

"Oh, well, some of us do—the more mannish, you know. There's Muriel, but she wouldn't want any one to know. Well, hers are pale blue silk, with a vandyke frill running around the neck and the bottom of the jacket and a wide cluny lace applique edging the ahem—trousers. She looks too sweet for anything. Just like a boy, and sometimes, just for a lark, you know, she'll smoke a cigarette in that costume. Isn't that wicked?"

Miss Carhart raised her eyebrows. "Yes, if it makes her sick," she observed.

"I suppose you're interested in woman's rights?" I said, by way of making conversation.

She seemed rather surprised and asked why.

"Oh, I don't know. I thought all newspaper women believed in independent women were," I concluded rather lamely.

"What do you understand by 'woman's rights'?" she said.

"Oh, well, the right to act like a man —to smoke, to say what you please, to go to the theater and restaurants without a chaperon, to have bachelor quarters and a latchkey and to go out alone in the street at night!"

"Most of these privileges are mine as it is," she added rather dryly, "but I suppose they would be new to you."

"Well, we can't do anything. It's perfectly dreadful, and society is getting so dull! You meet the same people everywhere, and they say the same old conventional things."

"Perhaps you will have a change," she said, with a smile—"that is, if your sister marries Lord Ashurst. How would you like to live on the other side?"

"Oh, there's no danger of that," I answered incautiously. Then, fearing lest she should think Muriel unattractive, "But it won't be because Ashurst isn't trying hard enough," I added, with a chuckle. Just then I heard Peggy's step on the stair. Miss Carhart rose to go.

"Why, but I haven't given you a single idea," I said, conscience stricken. "And I'm sure that is the least I could do for you."

"No, thank you," she answered. "On the whole, I don't think I need any new ideas. Thank you so much for receiving me. Good morning."

"If you would like to stop at my dressmaker's," I called over the banisters, "perhaps she will give you some hints for your fashion column. I'm sorry I couldn't do more."

But I needn't have worried.

She was right when she said she had ideas enough.

The next Sunday The Screamer had a full page interview with that witty member of society's younger set, Miss Katherine Clyde. My name was in letters an inch high. I nearly fainted, but when I saw the illustrations I wanted to die. It appears that Miss Carhart is also an artist. The first picture represented the interior of my room with startling fidelity. I was reclining on the divan in a careless attitude, and I wore—oh, horrors—the identical pair of pajamas I had described—by the way, they belong to Aunt Sophronia. This was entitled "Society's Latest Fad." In another cut I was wearing a deeply frilled gown, but I was seated in my unconventional attitude and looked out of the corners of my eyes with a most killing expression. Under this was a quotation, "It won't be because Ashurst isn't trying hard enough." The third drawing showed me smoking a cigarette, and it bore the following legend: "Miss 'Pussy' says society is a bore and that girls should have the same rights as men—smoke, swear, go out alone nights and have latchkeys."



When I saw the illustrations I wanted to die.

There was a terrible scandal. All mamma's old friends called upon her. Lord Ashurst hasn't been near the house since, and Muriel won't speak to me. Aunt Sophronia is the only one who thinks it is a joke, but then she looks upon life in quite a different way from [illegible].

KATE CLYDE.

New York.

A pleasant manner attracts a man; brightness of brain holds him.



LACE TRIMMED CLOTH BOLERO.



LOUIS XV GOWN OF MAUVE BROCADE AND CHIFFON.

MRS. JAMES J. HILL

The Pretty Romance Of a Railway King

ARE we so fond of reading novels because they depict a truer and more nearly perfect love passion than anything we know of in real life? Perhaps. Yet they do not do it always. Not a love story of them all is more tender and attractive, more out of the common, than the true romance of James J. Hill and Mary Mehigan, his wife.

It is common for biographers of the great railroad president to slide over that romance lightly, revealing only a glimpse of it, thinking mayhap it will not have a good sound in that high life which mankind assumes all rich Americans aspire to enter. And here the biographers go dead wrong. That romance is the bravest, brightest, sweetest episode in the career of Jim Hill. It is more than an episode. It runs through all the strong, steady current of his life. "If I have been successful," he said once in a public speech, "it is because I have never had to fight a fire in the rear."

Jim Hill's love tale is exactly the sort of story that touches and vibrates the chord of romance which lives forever in the hearts of all—old boys and girls as well as young.

Conceal that story? Rather exalt it. Linger with loving touch on this romance and lesson in one. It is a credit to Mr. Hill's moral nature, and it shows no less than his long headed railroad schemes do his sagacity in building for the future. And here it is.

Hill was "mud clerk" on the St. Paul levee. The mud clerk, in steamboat lingo, is the young man who stands at the landings in all weathers and checks off freight passing to and from steamers. He frequently gets his feet muddy. Hill's father, up in Canada, was a North of Ireland man; his mother was a Dunbar, descended from the royal Stuarts of Scotland. The family in the old country were, however, strong Protestants, and it was owing to trouble with their Catholic neighbors at the time of the Stuart rebellion that the ancestors of Hill came to Canada. Hill's family in Canada were Presbyterians, and he was a Presbyterian in the blood. Why I mention this you shall see.

He came to the States because Canada was not large enough to hold him. In 1856 he settled as mud clerk in St. Paul. He settled, but he did not settle down. His knowledge of steamboat and freight business enabled him to start a coal and wood carrying enterprise. He lived meanwhile at a house called the Merchants' hotel, and here he met sweet Mary Mehigan. Some say she was scrubbing the front steps the first time he saw her. She was a waitress in the Merchants' hotel, womanly dignity and purity vibrating out from her and infolding her like a garment. There was no coarse chaffing of Mary Mehigan by the boarders. They knew better. She was Irish, Catholic and beautiful, but that she was a waitress the biographers slur over. Why should they? The story shows what men and women may be and do in the United States.

Young Hill was powerfully attracted to the girl. But he knew already that he was to be a millionaire and a great man, although he was only a little past 20 and a mud clerk. The maid must be educated up to the plane of King Cophetua. Mary Mehigan left the dining room of the hotel and became a student in a convent school, according to her faith, though Hill was a Presbyterian. She had a brilliant, acquisitive mind. She entered the convent ignorant of the lore of books, though she had learned the more important lesson how to earn an honest living and preserve her self respect under trying circumstances.

She came out of the convent a gracious, accomplished woman, one who could hold her own socially with the best. Beautiful she had been when she went to the school. When she came out, she and Mr. Hill were married.

While she was at school Hill was not wasting his time. A learned man one day went into a bookstore in St. Paul and saw upon the counter a pile of heavy scientific volumes being wrapped up for delivery. He picked them up one after the other, looked at their titles and asked the dealer, "Who reads those books?" "A mud clerk on the levee of the name of Jim Hill," replied the dealer.

The young couple began housekeeping modestly at first. As Hill's bank materialized the style of living was broadened to suit. Today Mary Mehigan is mistress of what George W. Childs called the finest private residence in America. It is on St. Anthony's hill, St. Paul, and overlooks the river. It is so large that for the servants' use alone there are 17 bathrooms. Connected with it is the most superb private art gallery in the United States, which is freely accessible to visitors. Mr. Hill got his knowledge of art from books while his wife was studying in the convent.

Nine fine children—three boys and six girls—were born to the pair. These Mrs. Hill reared in her own faith, her husband, Presbyterian still, not objecting. Neither politics nor religion mars the harmony of that home where love rules. Being the father of numerous daughters and the husband of a wife who has given him an ideal home life, the opinion of James J. Hill on the woman question should carry some weight. He says:

"If a woman finds herself fitted to do a certain kind of work as well as a man, I don't see why a man should call it his work."

Perhaps the happiest days of this ideal family are passed on the Hill farm at North Oaks. Mrs. Hill and her daughters retire from the world when it pleases them, leave all their state behind and go to the North Oaks farmhouse. Sometimes they do their own housework for a change. When James J. Hill, the Presbyterian, founded and endowed a Roman Catholic theological seminary, he told in these words why he did so:

"For nearly 30 years I have lived in a Roman Catholic household, and daily I had before me and around me the earnest devotion, watchful care and Christian example of a Roman Catholic wife of whom it may be said, 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God,' and on whose behalf I desire to present and turn over the seminary and its endowments."

So nearly perfect a wife, so appreciative a husband, so happy a household, are rare indeed. LILLIAN GRAY.

SUGGESTIONS TO WOMEN ON CHOOSING FOOTWEAR.

Women never can understand a man's admiration for a pretty foot. For their own part they look upon it as the last qualification to beauty a girl can possess.

As a nation we have not remarkably small feet, but a large foot is by no means a blemish as long as it is well shaped and well shod. Girls ruin their feet altogether by carelessness about their boots and shoes, and in time all elegance and grace of shape vanish.

Shoes and boots should always fit. It is as bad to have them too large as too small. A large boot produces corns as quickly as an overtight one, and nobody who slips about in a shoe too large for her can be a graceful walker.

It is no longer the case that cheap shoes are ruinous to the appearance of the feet. They are so well cut at a low cost nowadays that that reproach can no longer be brought against them. Some people advise getting good shoes and wearing them to the bitter end, but even the best shoe loses its shape in time, and it is far better for a girl to buy several pairs of cheap though well cut boots and throw them away when they are done for than to wear one pair of expensive boots after they have grown shabby and out of shape.

Laced boots are to be preferred to buttoned ones for the reason that they look neat longer. All boots stretch with wearing, and unless buttons are constantly moved back the effect is very baggy about the ankle, quite fatal to the prettiness of a foot.

But laces should be drawn even and tight, and no loose ends should be left hanging. A trim and neat foot, no matter how large it is, looks better than a small foot ill shod and untidy.

The moment a boot or shoe begins to wear down at one side of the heel that moment should it be sent to be repaired. Nothing makes a foot look uglier or spoils the walk so much as a boot worn in this manner.

High heeled shoes may be worn indoors. They should be avoided out of doors. They spoil the carriage and make the feet look ugly in walking. Study the shaping of your feet, and they will repay you by looking well.

WOMAN'S ODD LITTLE WAYS.

BY TABITHA SOURGRAPES.

MRS. TURTLE moved into a flat across the hall from Mrs. Batts. The ladies met at the dumb waiter when the iceman left his daily small lump of refrigeration. They nodded good night to each other when the janitor, in quest of ashes, roared up in his urging voice, the terrors of which not even the whistle of the speaking tube could obscure. Next the two ladies began to exchange tiny confidences concerning physical ailments and the defects of Mrs. Batts' husband. Mrs. Batts was profuse in her offers of neighborly accommodation to Mrs. Turtle. She even offered to lend Mrs. Turtle $5.

Next day Mrs. Batts borrowed a cup of tea from Mrs. Turtle. The two ladies went out together to take Mrs. Batts' baby for an airing. Mrs. Batts borrowed a cup of sugar from Mrs. Turtle. They urged each other constantly to "run in." They ran in, Mrs. Batts to Mrs. Turtle, Mrs. Turtle to Mrs. Batts. One day Mrs. Turtle borrowed some butter from Mrs. Batts. Mrs. Batts gave Mrs. Turtle a pincushion worth 5 cents, which additionally cinched the friendship. It developed so rapidly that in a week's time the ladies were inseparable.

They communicated across the airshaft, the dumb waiter shaft and even through the shell-like walls of their apartment house, built by contract to sell. One evening Mrs. Batts testified to her affection for dear Mrs. Turtle by confiding to that lady the care of her baby, sweet little Jimmy, while she, his mother, went to the theater. This was the rift in the lute, [illegible], but it served. Angelic Jimmy cried for his mother from 8 o'clock till 12. Young Jimmy's crying voice was a bellow.

Mrs. Turtle was a highly respectable widow with two young lady daughters. That evening was the regular calling night of the steady company of Miss Florence. When, therefore, the temporarily orphaned infant wailed his protest till midnight, the situation was embarrassing. When Mrs. Batts returned for her precious at midnight, Mrs. Turtle was frosty. She did not ask her neighbor to "run in." Mrs. Batts resented it. Next day she invited Mrs. Turtle across the dumb waiter shaft, where folk could hear, to pay back the butter she had borrowed. Temper flashed up into Mrs. Turtle's face.

"You better pay me back that sugar and tea you borrowed!" she retorted.

"I s'pose you've forgotten how I gave you a pincushion and offered to lend you $5 and treated your ugly daughter Florence to ice cream and took you all up and went out with you when nobody would notice you!" snapped Mrs. Batts. "People in the house are all talking about you, anyhow, you three women living here alone, without any man around! They think it's mighty queer, and you can't be much or you wouldn't do it!"

Mrs. Turtle boiled. "You are a meddlesome, malicious, quarrelsome person!" she said. "It's easy enough to tell the kind of people you came from, with your sloppy old shoes and your ragged, draggled skirts. I've always been told not to have anything to do with people that live in cheap tenements, and I wish I'd minded it!"

"Cheap tenement people!" shrieked Mrs. Batts. "You're cheap yourself!" She slammed the shaft door with a crash that made the milk bottles upon the dumb waiter shiver and rattle in helpless protest.

Mrs. Turtle moved away immediately. She said the Mirabelle was nothing but a low tenement house filled up with the commonest kind of people.

FARMS FOR SALE.

When you want to buy or sell real estate come here.

90 acres good land and splendid buildings, good stock or grain farm, can be bought on easy terms at $62½ per acre.

100 acres of land on Delaware pike, fair house, good barn and outbuildings, large orchard. Would make a big investment at $65 per acre. To sell quick the offered price is $48 per acre.

WANTED.

A farm of fifty acres, and one of sixty or seventy acres.

S. N. SWICK.

Office Cummin Memorial, rooms 3 & 4.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Received by wire at 1 p. m.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, May 23.—Cattle—Light supply; steady to stronger; outlook good. Veals 4.50 @ 5.50; extra 5.75.

Hogs—Receipts 22 cars; market steady. Best heavy 6.07 @ 6.10; mixed and mediums 6.05; Yorkers, good weight 6.00; light 5.90 @ 5.95; pigs 5.75 @ 5.85; bulk 5.90; roughs 5.10 @ 5.40; stags 4.25 @ 4.75.

Sheep—Receipts 36 cars; stronger. Top and handy lambs 5.60 @ 5.85; one load fancy 5.75; culls to good 4.00 @ 5.35; mixed sheep tops 4.25 @ 4.50; culls to good 2.00 @ 3.30; wethers and yearlings 4.00 @ 4.75; few choice yearlings 4.50; spring lambs 6.50 @ 9.00.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 23.—Wheat, ¾c lower. May sold at 73⅝ to 71⅝, closing at 73¼c; July at 72¼ to 71 to 73⅝.

Corn ¾c off for May which sold at 41½ to 43 to 43¼; July ¾c lower, selling at 44⅝ to 44 to 44¼.

Oats ¼c lower for May at 30¼ to 29 to 29¼; July at ¼c lower at 28⅞ to 28⅝ to 28⅞.

Provisions unsettled but narrow. July products ranged: Pork 14.85 to 14.72½; lard 8.20 to 8.10; ribs 8.02½ to 7.92½.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, May 23.—Wheat—Cash 75⅝; May 75⅝; July 74⅝. Corn—No. 2 mixed 44¼. Oats 29¼. Rye, No. 2, 53½. Clover seed—Old prime 6.50; October 5.25 bid. Timothy 1.95.

INDIAN EDUCATORS.

Features of Their Congress to Be Held at Buffalo.

The Indian office announces that all preparations have been made for a congress of Indian educators at Buffalo, which will be from July 15 to 20, says the Washington correspondent of the Buffalo Express. Teachers, superintendents and all others who are interested in education and improvement of Indians have been invited to attend, and the Indian department will lend all possible aid to the success of the proposed gathering by granting leaves of absence to all those educators who are in the government service and who desire to be at the session of the congress. A majority of the educators will meet on July 8 at Detroit and will hold sessions while the National Educational association is meeting.

A special arrangement has been made for a lake trip from Detroit to Buffalo, and the gathering of educators is expected to be one of the greatest in the history of the service. In addition to having discussions and addresses on topics of interest to Indian education the Indian exhibit at the Pan-American exposition will be visited, and, with the opportunities afforded for seeing the results of practical work, it is expected much good can be accomplished. The orders of the department, which were issued recently, indicate an intention to allow leaves of absence, with pay, which will permit the trip from and to the places where the teachers are employed.

THE LONDON DOCK SCHEME

Mr. Baker's Improvement Plan Attacked by Englishmen.

Much interest is shown in London in the scheme of President Baker of the Atlantic Transport company for the improvement of the London docks in view of the possible amalgamation of his line with the Leyland company, now owned by the Morgan syndicate.

An official of the India Docks company who was interviewed the other day by a reporter of the New York Sun said that the statement made by Mr. Baker that the Leyland line and the Atlantic Transport company carry 5,000,000 tons of freight yearly to London is a great exaggeration. The entire tonnage landed at the London docks is about 15,000,000 yearly, and it is said that the cost of landing freight is 21 pence a ton and not 30 pence, as alleged. This official stated that grain elevators and labor saving machinery had been installed at every point where it was possible to do so.

In conclusion this official said: "Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is going to become another Hooley. He has too many things in hand. There is no room for new docks at London, and the latest addition at Tilbury does not pay."

G. Laurence Gomme, clerk of the London county council, speaking unofficially, said if Mr. Baker had already obtained parliamentary powers to build docks he must have acquired the East India Dock company's powers for an extensive scheme at Tilbury. Certainly no other powers had been granted.

New York—Alderman Delano introduced a resolution calling on the railroad companies to make an investigation into the habit men and women have of standing in the aisles of open street cars. The alderman said the custom was contrary to the code of morals and decency and he described instances where men and women were crowded into car aisles with scarcely enough room to breathe. The resolution was adopted.

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MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Price, $1.00 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

16 Pages 2 Parts.
PART ONE 8 PAGES.
PART TWO 8 PAGES.

SATURDAY ..... MAY 25

CONVENTION CALL.

Marion County Republican Convention To Be Held June 15.

The Republican voters of Marion county, Ohio, are called to assemble in delegate convention at the Common Pleas courtroom, in Marion, Ohio, on

Saturday, June 15, 1901,

at 10:30 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of selecting eight delegates and eight alternates to the Republican state convention to be held in Columbus, Ohio, June 24 and 25, 1901; also to select thirty-eight delegates to the Republican senatorial convention for the Thirteenth district of Ohio, not yet called, and to nominate the following candidates for county offices:

One candidate for representative.
One candidate for auditor.
One candidate for treasurer.
One candidate for sheriff.
One candidate for prosecuting attorney.
One candidate for surveyor.
One candidate for commissioner.
One candidate for infirmary director.

The apportionment of delegates on the vote cast for Hon. William McKinley for president, in 1900, is as follows:

Big Island	7	Fourth Ward, B	4
Bowling Green	4	Fifth Ward, A	6
Claridon, N. P.	7	Fifth Ward, B	8
Claridon, S. P.	4	Sixth Ward, A	5
Grand	7	Sixth Ward, B	7
Grand-Prairie	8	Montgomery, E. P.	6
Green Camp	6	Montgomery W. P.	9
Marion Tp.	7	Pleasant	6
First Ward, A	6	Prospect	10
First Ward, B	8	Richland	8
Second Ward	8	Salt Rock	6
Third Ward, A	6	Scioto	7
Third Ward, B	6	Turly	4
Fourth Ward, A	6	Waldo	4

Total number of delegates, 161.

The Republican voters of the several precincts and townships will meet in mass convention Thursday, June 13, 1901, at 7 o'clock p. m., at the usual places of meeting and keep the polls open one hour, for the purpose of electing the delegates and alternates apportioned above. The voters will also select members of Central committee at the same time.

Issued by order of the Marion County Republican Central committee, in session at Marion, Ohio, May 18, 1901.

E. Browne, chairman.
H. J. Moore, secretary.
151-et-wk-tf

China will have to launder a good many shirts to earn the amount of the indemnity.

Hon. Frank S. Monnett, if we are to judge from the political signs of the times, has also reached that condition of "titallating prolongation of anticipation."

Mayor Tom L. Johnson thinks Hon. John J. Lentz is one of the greatest men the country has produced. Tom and John are right together on that point.

The Democrats of Crawford county have endorsed the supreme judgeship candidacy of General Ebenezer B. Finley, but offered no encouragement to Mr. Monnett's boom.

As was expected, the editor of the Commoner finds something wrong with the Wall street system of dealing in railroad stocks. The fellows who went broke are probably ready to agree with him.

Uncle Abe Patrick is getting frequent mention in connection with the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Uncle Abe is the old man who fought McLean two years ago and afterward went on the ticket with him.

Where farmers have received the benefits of free rural delivery they are wondering how they ever got along without it. And those who have it not want it. The difficulty will now be to keep up with the demands for the service.

Republicans of a number of counties of the state have answered the stories of alleged opposition to Governor Nash by the adoption, in county convention, of warm resolutions endorsing the governor. And there will be more of them.

A newspaper which is not thoroughly posted says New York is the only state where the legal executions are done by electricity. It is not necessary to remind the reading public that Ohio has been doing some very neat work in that line for several years.

What a lot of trouble and argument Cuba could avoid if she could only see how desperately Uncle Sam is in love with her, and how he would like to take her into the grand sisterhood of states. Ella Wheeler Wilcox or some other warm poetess of passion might bring about the desideratum by writing a few come-along stanzas to the black-eyed beauty.

Would the original Hanna man be satisfied with a postoffice?

It may take a convention to decide who is to be the boss of the Ohio Democracy.

So far there has been but one appearance of Mayor Sam Jones' portrait in connection with Ohio gubernatorial speculation. This is apparently Mayor Sam's off year.

So far only the men who have made money in the Texas oil fields have received newspaper attention. It will be some time before we hear of the fellows who have failed.

By announcing his political retirement five or six years in advance Senator Quay has taken the advantage of his enemies, who expected to do considerable to him in the future.

Senator Hanna does not seem inclined to become cross with his friends who like to amuse themselves by launching presidential booms for him. Uncle Mark is a very good natured man.

A phrenologist has made the discovery that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan would be no great shakes without money. There are any number of similar cases, and it would not require a phrenologist to discover them.

There is some talk of Mr. Bryan coming to Ohio to make speeches in the event that Mr. Lentz is a candidate for United States senator. Mr. Bryan always sticks to his Ohio friends. It will be remembered that he came to Ohio two years ago and helped Mr. McLean out.

Mr. Bryan is forced to remark that the administration's treatment of Cuba is not consistent. Mr. Bryan is unnecessarily impatient. There is every reason to believe that Cuba will receive fair treatment and be given her independence in the due course of time, regardless of the fact that she would probably be better off by voluntarily joining the sisterhood of states.

As a diplomat General Chaffee is not doing so badly. Following his compliment paid to the English a few days since the general has paid a graceful tribute to the Germans. To Minister Count Von Schwartzenstein he said that some of his most pleasant memories of China would be those of his association with the Germans. Also, he would always esteem himself fortunate in "having been able to meet and admire that grand old man, Count Von Waldersee." The hope was expressed that the German field marshal might visit America on his return home. General Chaffee seems to be a man who can be safely trusted to look after international amenities.

Commenting upon the suggestion of the Star that Former Attorney General Monnett, the trust-buster, had reached a condition of "titallating prolongation of anticipation," Dr. Frank Dunn of the Upper Sandusky Union, proceeds to diagnose the case of Monnett and describe the symptoms. The Union says: "After thorough research and investigation, both in Webster and the Encyclopedia Britanica, we are somewhat relieved to find that the disease is not incurable. The danger, although light and shifting, is mainly invested in the possibility of abnormal developments and protuberances—ultra-swellings of the gray matter, and a state of high temperature and chronicness, which in the crisis results in utter political collapse. Even in its initiatory symptoms the disease is difficult to corral; and, accordingly, it is to be regretted that our old friend Mr. Monnett, has already arrived at the titallating period, beyond which there is no permanent release in this world—or likely the next. We would advise a strong tonic and 'mud baths,' such as now in Mr. Monnett's behalf, are being daily supplied by the Journals of the state."

There is one Republican newspaper in the state which declares that Governor Nash cannot be re-elected, and therefore urges that he should withdraw as a candidate for renomination. The paper which thus puts its own judgment, "single-handed and alone," against the unanimous opinion of the other Republican newspapers of the state is the Fairfield County Republican, published at Lancaster. And even this paper makes no pretense of claiming that Nash has not been a good governor. On the contrary, it says: "Governor Nash has made a good official, having conducted the business of the state in a prudent and economical manner. He is entitled to a second term." And then the Republican conjures up all sorts of opposition to the governor for divers and sundry reasons, among which must be included the fact of his having "made a good official." The conclusion is that Mr. Nash, having made a good governor and performed well his duties, has made enemies who will defeat him. If there is any logic in the Fairfield County Republican's opposition, it is that a governor who "has made a good official" should retire, although he is entitled to a second term, and save the party from defeat. The situation is rather unusual.

With the idea abroad in Ohio that Hon. John Jacob Lentz will become a candidate for United States senator in case the Democrats elect a legislature this fall, the Republicans can be depended upon to pitch in and roll up an old-time majority.

The Sandusky Star says: "Hon. John J. Lentz is getting a boom for United States senator. And the strangest thing of it is that it didn't start in Columbus." Without going into the question of where it started, what has become of it?

There is naturally more or less curiosity this year to see the platform of the Ohio Democracy. Nobody, especially Kilbourne, of all others, will care to "chance it" on silver. Jim Campbell would say, and a goldbug declaration would be sure to create a howl from the rabid silverite wing. Perhaps a compromise can be arranged by making the plank on the initiative and referendum the piece de resistance, as it were. Then the party could take a hitch in its suspenders on the trust question, hit the octopuses a rap and view with alarm the threatening dangers of prosperity and the imminence of a crash. These are mere suggestions of what may take place in a tight pinch for campaign thunder.

Under the caption, "Dowie Must Go," the Chicago Tribune does some plain talking in regard to that most successful of religious frauds, John Alexander Dowie. It is refreshing to find a paper of the Tribune's influence saying what it thinks on a subject that has heretofore been handled, if not fearfully, more or less daintily. The Tribune says: "If there is a law under which the confidence operator, the holdup man, and the thug can be reached, then there is a law under which that brawling impostor, John Alexander Dowie can be brought to justice. If there is such a law the people of Chicago demand that it be enforced against one who has grown rich out of the spoils of disciples and whose hands are red with the blood of innocent victims. Dowie has been endured too long. He has been allowed to cozen too many men out of their property and wages and to send to untimely graves too many men, women and children whose weak minds were led astray by teachings which he knew were false. It is not to the point to speak of constitutional guarantees of the free exercise of religious profession. There is no more religion to Dowie than there was to Judas Iscariot. Under the pretense of being the head of a religious organization Dowie carries on the trade of the swindler and the murderer." The Tribune has been aroused to the need of getting rid of this fraud by the death of that poor woman who was allowed to bleed to death, in the agonies of maternity, while Dowie and a few of his chief suckers, among them being the husband of the dying woman, stood by and prayed for her—not lifting a hand to save her. The sacrifice of her life was to imbecility and knavery. Speaking for an outraged community the Tribune asks: "Is this miserable creature to be put up with longer?"

Mr. Bryan, Governor Poynter and the Populists of Nebraska pleading for a continuance of fusion must be a cheerful contemplation for the old-fashioned Democrats of the country. Echoes of that Democratic-Populist love feast held in Omaha last week are still being heard. A feature of that affair that must be delightful to Democrats will be this remark by Governor Poynter: "But the Populist organization must and shall be maintained. For if the Democrats should go back to the original principles of the party before they became Populists in all but name, we must have a party left for those who still stand for the rights of the people." The comments of the Washington Post on this declaration is interesting. That paper says:

"Populist in all but name!" Doesn't that definition fit Mr. Bryan precisely? Does it not fit the men whose political fellowship he most desires—the Altgelds, the Tillmans, the Joneses, the George Fred Williamses? Democrats who still adhere to the traditions of their party, who, although they may have stood by Bryan in 1896 and in 1900, are not converted to the crazy-quilt creed and rapid vagaries of wild and untamable Populism, must writhe under Governor Poynter's description, which would have been an insult if he had not generously intended it as a compliment. But who is to blame? Not Bryan, for he is what the Democrats have made him. "The fault is not in our stars, but in ourselves that we are underlings." Without Democratic consent Mr. Bryan could not have brought that great party into so humiliating a position as it presented in that Omaha meeting, when its twice-chosen leader heard his friends and co-workers describe him and his party as "Populists in all but name." The Nashville American says of that remark that "It is a frank utterance, and its sting lies in its truth. It is enough to make Democrats wince. It is enough to make old-fashioned Democrats do more than wince." And after more comment in the same vein the American declares that "the party must drop Populism or it must go out of business as a mere sideshow."

The cry up in Chicago is that Angel Jack Dowie must fly.

Dr. Norton came out in a recent interview for woman's suffrage. Doc is gallant.

England is of course rejoicing that she has a king who can dodge a falling bumper.

Mrs. Boutine's confession is at best a tangled web that will severely test the credulity of the public.

So far it seems to have occurred to no one to call one of those big Texas gushers the John J. Lentz.

Mr. Carnegie is fixing matters so that he will receive some nice obituaries on both sides of the ocean, when he dies poor.

Manilla is to be given a new weather bureau. This will furnish the Filipinos something to live about. The blessings of civilization follow the flag.

The Christian Scientists are claiming credit for curing Mrs. McKinley of absent treatment. It's a safe bet, however, that Dr. Rickey will send in his bill.

Mr. Bryan went into Missouri last week and took another taste of the old time "deafening applause." And then he returned to his desk in the Commoner sanctum greatly refreshed.

The New York Sun makes reference to Hon. John Jacob Lentz as a "common ass and political nuisance." If we mistake not the spirit of Lentz he will resent being called a mere "common ass."

Colonel Kilbourne is so sure of his nomination for governor that he is said to be interesting himself in the candidates for the other places on the ticket. It is thought that the delegates will be accorded the privilege of doing the ratifying.

Simply by being the husband of Mrs. Carrie Nation, the notorious Kansas hatchetiser, Mr. David Nation was enabled to become the attraction of interviewers "all along the line" from Galion City to Galion, Monday. Otherwise the citizen of Medicine Lodge, Kansas would have gone by unnoticed, except by the news butcher who was looking for a victim. And such is fame.

The handsome portrait, accompanying a two-column "boiler-plate" boom of Hon. John L. Zimmerman of Springfield, is tempting a number of Ohio Democratic newspapers as a space-filler. Zimmerman is quite a likely candidate for gubernatorial honors, but while some of the Democrats are printing the nice things said of him, they protest editorially that they are for Kilbourne. Nevertheless the Zimmerman candidacy is not without considerable backing, and may cut considerable figure in the running.

To whom does the honor for starting Judge Young's boom for congress belong—The Marion Star or the Wyandot Union—Crawford County News.

We give it up; yet nine chances to ten, it's the Star. The Star is a manufacturer of official preferments; of officials in general, and quite frequently stops the press to turn and embellish the prospective career of one or more of its aspiring and talented citizens. When the Star is not "manufacturing" it is generally conceded that all citizens in Marion desiring office are supplies, or it's unfortunately the "turn" of some long anxious and expectant neighbor, who under no circumstance, can be safely sidetracked.

The Star bearing this reputation, we are rather prone to the belief that in this especial instance, it and not the Union, is guilty—and, as inferred, 'tis not its "first time" along that line—Upper Sandusky Union.

The Star also pleads not guilty. Search Grimes of the Fostoria Times.

A BOILER EXPLODES WITH AWFUL RESULTS

Lisbon, Ohio, May 22.—A few minutes past 6 o'clock this morning, while a party of miners were standing about the engine at the slope mine in the southwestern suburbs of this city, preparatory to entering the mine for the day's work, the boiler exploded with terrific force and frightful results, burning and scalding a number of the workmen. Both ends of the boiler were blown out, one demolishing the end of the brick building in which the boiler was located the other end, after passing through a similar wall, struck a contiguous trestle work used for cars being brought from the mine, destroying a section of it. The engine was used for hauling cars of coal from the mine. The boiler was old, having been in use for many years and recently considered very unsafe.

The injured: Jeff Davis, eighteen, badly scalded from the knees to the head; his flesh hung in parboiled shreds. He cannot recover.

Wm. Rigan, badly scalded on back, from the hips to the crown of the head.

Riley Lamborne, scalded badly on head, face, arms and breast.

Harry Lambourne, son of the former, struck in the forehead by a flying piece of iron, cutting a frightful gash and fracturing the skull.

Mrs. Charles Hazen of Cherry street who has been quite ill of pneumonia is much improved.

KING PHILLIPS

Bulls Three Millions of Corn for May Delivery.

Chicago, May 24.—Corn King Phillips went into the corn pit Thursday and sold openly about 3,000,000 bushels for May delivery. This paralyzed the trade and will be a great surprise to the country.

May corn touched 60 cents 15 days ago. It held around 55 and 56 cents for day. Two days ago the price was 50½ on a rally from 46c. Thursday morning the May price started out at 47½c, with an early dip to 46½. The Phillips selling put the May price to 45c, 1 cent discount under July.

Nothing since the price was forced to 60 and big shorts settled with the bull leader on $1,500,000 bushels around 55 cents had so surprised the trade as the collapse of the price and the dump by Phillips.

While the selling of so much May corn indicates a less successful ending of his May corn deal than expected a week ago, there is still a good sized fortune already in bank for himself and customers taken from pure speculative operations.

GURLEY NEWS.

Happenings of Interest in and About the Village.

Gurley, May 24.—Geo. Hagermann came out from Marion Wednesday to look over his farm.

Mrs. Emma Clark of Springfield is here visiting relatives.

Erie Superintendent Cline and Roadmaster Scanlan were at Espyville Tuesday, testing the workmen employed at that place by the company.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gray of DeClifte were guests of relatives here Sunday.

Benjamin Marks of Espyville is erecting a new barn on his premises.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reardon spent Sunday with relatives at Marion.

Joseph and Andrew Bentz made a business trip to Marion Monday.

Geo. Dever was here last Thursday surveying a part of the Pile farm of which the Pile heirs contemplate disposing soon.

A law suit is being held in 'Squire Drake's court today over a matter pertaining to work done on Glade run between Lorenzo Levisi, plaintiff, and A. Robbenz, defendant.

SIR THOMAS

May Not Send a Racer to American Waters This Year.

Southampton, May 24.—A yachting expert, who is in Sir Thomas Lipton's confidence, told your correspondent yesterday that it is most unlikely that Lipton will race at all this year.

He said Lipton is greatly disappointed at Shamrock Second's showing. Her rig is much too light, and everything must be made anew.

According to your correspondent's informant, Sir Thomas has practically decided that unless there is a surprising improvement in the speed of the cup challenger when re-rigged, he will not send a boat over the race for the cup this year.

The Yachtsman, in an editorial yesterday, confesses that further trials of the two Shamrocks is useless. The paper says: "The trials we have seen have shattered much of our faith in the new boat, and we cannot see what prospect of success Lipton has."

LEFT STANDING

In the Street Are Adams Express Wagons by Drivers.

Cincinnati, May 24.—Union men employed as drivers for the Adams Express company went on a strike Thursday and the wagons filled with merchandise were left standing in the stables and at some of the depots. The men are all members of the teamster's union and they claim that some of the union men were discharged without cause and other men put in their places. They asked that the men be reinstated and when the company refuse 3 about forty of them left their wagons.

Claridon Notes.

Adelaide, May 24.—William Miller's sheep shearing machine is quite an attraction to the farmers in this vicinity at present. Several farmers visit the place of shearing daily to watch the machine, which is quite an improvement from that of shearing by hand, as it saves both time and labor.

Miss Leslie Bird has an attack of the mumps.

The recent rains were quite a benefit to the farmers, as they were much needed.

Master Emerson Douce is confined to his home by the mumps.

W. L. Bird of this village has started a blacksmith shop at Prospect.

The farmers around here are preparing for cultivating their corn, as several fields are ready to be cultivated.

Miss Eish, who has been visiting her sister Mrs. Charles Krutter, returned to her home in Marion Tuesday.

The people around here are talking gravel road, as it will not be long until work will be commenced on the pike east of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Weiser attended the commencement exercises at Caledonia last Friday night.

Ironton, O.—Fifty miners in Halley and Wright's mines at Royersville are out, refusing to accept the scale agreed upon by the operators and President Haskins of the Mine Workers' union. The men are getting eighty cents a ton, but are required to push their own buggies. They object to this. The Elna mines, under the same scale, are working.

The Big Store That Furnishes Happy Homes.

Y. M. C. A. BLDG. McCLAINS. STATE STREET.

Goods Delivered Anywhere Free.

IT IS ELIMINATED

Rice Stands No Show in the Vicinity Since Oil Is Struck Near the City of Beaumont.

THE RICE BUSINESS IS GIVEN UP

Rice Land Can Be Purchased for from Ten to Fifteen Dollars an Acre—Beaumont Land Can Be Sold for Almost Ten Times as Much. The Oil Country.

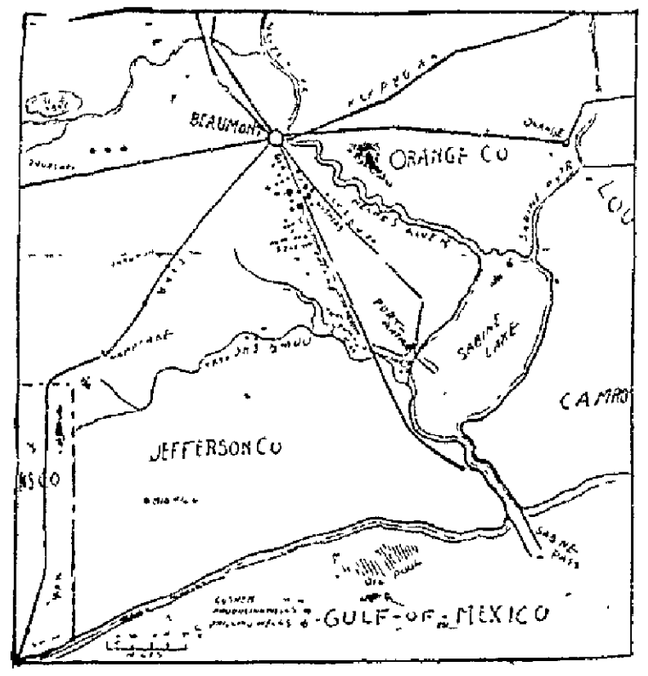
Beaumont, Texas, May 24—[Staff special S. M. P. A.]—The above map gives a clear idea of the Beaumont oil fields. The town itself is about eighty miles east of Houston on the Southern Pacific twenty miles southeast, by the Kansas City Pittsburg and Gulf railway. The proven oil field is between three and four miles southeast right on the line of the railroad. All of the gushers that have come in are within a radius of a mile and a half. Very little drilling has been done outside of this area, so that the extent of the field, when it is finally defined, is purely speculative.

Two years ago, traces of oil were found at Sour lake, twenty miles west of Beaumont. No deep wells have been put down there, but oil land experts predict great things for the Sour lake district when the land shall have been thoroughly prospected. The Neches river is thought by many to be the center of the oil belt. One theory is that a river of oil makes its way deep down in the bowels of the earth along this river, to and under the Gulf of Mexico. Large quantities of oil are known to escape into the gulf about five miles west of Sabine pass. This oil pool which is indicated on the map, has long been known to geologists and mariners. Every acre of land in the territory embraced in this way has increased in value from a hundred to many thousand per cent. since the oil was first struck in the Beaumont field.

One pipe line, that of the John Gates company, is already under construction from the great Lucas well and several others, which the company owns to Port Arthur. The National Pipe Line company which bought the Beaty well for $1,250,000, will soon begin its pipe line to the same port.

The Port Arthur Town Site company, which laid out Port Arthur about four years ago and built the town there, as a terminus of the Kansas City and Gulf railroad, controlled by its stockholders, owned some 24,000 acres of land along the railroad between Port Arthur and Beaumont. This land was bought for speculative purposes, and since the discovery of oil at Beaumont half of it in alternating sections, has been sold to the Standard Oil company. The contract between the Standard and the Town Site company provides that the former sink a certain number of wells within a given time in each section. Some of the most valuable rice lands in the world are found in the lowlands along the Neches river, between Beaumont and Port Arthur. Rice cultivation is one of the recent industries of this section, and millions have already been made out of it. Much of this land was brought by the rice planters at $10 and $15 an acre, before its value as rice land had been proven. The average yield of an acre of rice land varies from $35 to $70 a year. Today this land is valued at from $50 to $60 an acre for rice growing, and the other reserves all the mineral rights. Many of the rice planters are preparing to sink oil wells on their rice lands and if oil is found the rice industry, which up to the time has been a veritable gold mine, will not be worth wasting time over.

H. H. RICKEY



STRIKES A SNAG.

Richard Mansfield Knocked Down by a Bruiser Super.

St. Paul, Minn., May 24.—Richard Mansfield, who is playing Henry V here, came on the stage Wednesday night with a decided limp. His manager, A. M. Healmer, said some heavy scenery had struck the actor in falling. Many of the 150 local supers engaged tell a different story. They say that King Henry lost his temper in the third act. Walter Bittle, a super spearsman who had fortified himself with liquor to carry out his role, lurched against the actor and was sent to the stage by a powerful right from Mansfield. He is a local pugilist of some note and after first throwing down his stage spear he knocked Mansfield down with a quick right and left. The scenery became loosened and fell on the prostrate actor. Mansfield was rescued with difficulty and Bittle was thrown out before the other supers could come to his help.

TELEGRAPH PICK-UPS.

Eufala I. T.—The Creek treaty, providing for the opening of the Creek nation of the Indian territory, was ratified by the council at Okmulgee, the Creek capital, Thursday at 10 o'clock and was immediately signed by Chief Porter.

Washington—Four Kiowa Indians—Lone Wolf, Delos K. Lone Wolf, White Buffalo and Kokoy Kandle—have filed with the acting secretary of the interior a protest against the issuance by the president of the proclamation opening the Kiowa lands to settlement.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Conservative estimates from Upper East Tennessee place the number of victims of the flood whose bodies have been found at thirteen. It is feared many more will be found after the water recedes. Fifteen bridges were swept away. The greatest damage here has been the flooding of industries along the river front.

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MOST EXCELLENT

Is the Attendance at the Sixth Annual Convention of Green Camp Sunday-School Association

IN THAT LITTLE VILLAGE SUNDAY

The Program Begins With a Song and Prayer Service at Two O'clock. Two Marion Gentlemen Are Features of the Fine Program Rendered—The Convention in Detail.

The sixth annual convention of the Green Camp Sunday-School association was held Sunday afternoon at the Free Baptist church at that place. The meeting was exceedingly well attended, and was one of the most instructive and entertaining the association has ever held.

The convention opened at 2 o'clock with a song and prayer service. The invocation was spoken by Rev. Mr. Schaff of Prospect. A number of recitations were then rendered, all of them being of an excellent character. Mrs. Joseph Guthery read a paper on "The Kind of Teachers Wanted Today." After a selection by a quartet, Mr. Porter read an interesting paper on Sunday-school work. J. B. Virden conducted the question box. Many questions of the utmost importance to the modern Sunday-school were discussed and settled in a satisfactory manner. J. W. Headley spoke on "Complete Organization a Key to Success." Rev. E. J. Webster of Agosta gave an address on Sunday-school work. The combination service was discussed at length. A majority of those present were in favor of the proposed change.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Hattie Berry; secretary, Mrs. Joseph Guthery; treasurer, Mrs. Ida Jenkins.

Mr. Albert Morris was also present from this city.

GURLEY HAPPENINGS.

Social Held by the Ladies of Agosta a Delightful Affair.

Gurley, May 22.—The Ladies' Aid society of Agosta gave an ice-cream social at the parsonage last Saturday evening, which was largely attended. A nice sum was netted.

Earl Ward is ill, suffering from the measles.

Fred Hoch was in Marion on business Saturday.

Mr. Reardon is decorating his home with a new coat of paint.

Ace Britton is driving a well.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Kerr spent Sunday with Mrs. Kerr's parents west of this village.

A party of jolly young folks from Agosta went on a fishing excursion to the Scioto river last Wednesday evening. The party consisted of Misses Ollie Carey, Eva Black, Iva Carey, Ethel Beckley, Agnes Carey and Messrs. Burt Carey, Jake Dickason, Arthur Koch, Perry Imhody and Charles Winfield. After tiring of fishing, light refreshments were served.

Harmon Sylvester, the telegraph operator at Moran's switch, left for Chicago yesterday.

Work on the Glade Run ditch is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Miss Susie Raub has secured the position as teacher in the intermediate room in the Green Camp schools.

The work on John Schmidt's barn is progressing rapidly.

George Hagemann of Marion made a business trip to this place Saturday.

Burt Hare of Agosta made a business trip to Marion last Monday.

TO ALASKA

Jay Aye, a Former Resident of This City, Will Go.

Jay Aye, who has been visiting friends here since Sunday, returned to his home in Delaware Tuesday.

Wednesday he left the latter city for Alaska, where he has been employed as a surveyor by a mining company. He will remain in Alaska until the last boat, on which he can return, leaves this fall.

Mr. Aye at one time resided here, and his numerous friends will be pleased to have him successful in his new field of labor.

NEXT MAY

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows May Meet in Marion.

W. C. Luellen has returned from Springfield, where a meeting of the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows is in progress. Mr. Luellen reports that there is no question, but what the next meeting of the grand lodge will be held in this city next May.

No action has as yet been taken on the matter, but that Marion is the place for the next meeting is the sentiment of all the grand lodge representatives.

The friends of Willis P. Hume in this city will be pleased to learn that he has completed his course in the Auburn Theological school at Auburn, New York, and graduated May 9. He will be ordained in a couple of weeks and June 26 will be married to Miss Etta Kinney of Putman, Connecticut, after which Mr. and Mrs. Hume will go to Meriden, Connecticut, where he will hold his first charge.

SMART CENSUS CLERK

Called Down Beautifully by a Crawford County Enumerator.

It not infrequently happens that some clerk in Washington supposes he is much superior to citizens to whom it becomes his duty to write and, wholly ignoring the value of a polite suggestion, assumes an impertinent style of declaration and command.

The occupant of a $1,400 clerkship thus assumes bumptious and declaratorial manners that the secretary at the head of the department would never think of assuming even to the colored janitor or to one of the scrub women.

An official subordinate in the census office thus arrogated his superiority to one of our Crawford county citizens, appointed to take the census in one of our townships.

The record he sent in contained a record, doubtless accurate, of only four deaths during the year.

Instead of the Washington city clerk sending an inquiry courteously suggesting that the average was unusually low and asking the census taker to review his report on this question, he received a letter from the census office stating that he only reported four deaths in Holmes township, and that the population was 1518, and that the number of deaths should have been twenty-one, and that his pay would be stopped until he corrected his report. Whereupon the officer wrote the following answer:

"I am sorry that there were but four deaths in this township during the past year, when, according to the fine haired mathematicians of your office there should have been twenty-one, a discrepancy of seventeen. I have no doubt there are more than seventeen persons in the township who ought to have died, whom the community could well have spared and if you had just sent them word that 'vital statistics' required that they should die, they would have been glad to do their duty. Again, there were seven deaths in the township during the month I was taking the census. If these people could only have known that by the 'average death rate' they should have died during the preceding year, they might have been accommodating and shuffled off this mortal coil on schedule time and thus would have helped the average a little. But alas for their ignorance! They knew no better than to live on until a few days after the close of the year. Finally I reported four dead people and 1518 living. Now if seventeen of the living are dead I don't know which seventeen they are and won't take the responsibility of saying. If you want to you can take any seventeen names you d—— please from the living list and add them to the dead, then your mathematics will be all right."—Bucyrus Telegraph.

ARRESTED WRONG GIRL.

Cupid Laughs at Plans of an Angry Father and a Marshal.

Miss Ethel Thompson, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Lafayette Thompson, residing one mile west of Raymond station, was a passenger on Erie train No. 18 when it reached this city Wednesday. The young lady was en route to Mansfield, where she expects to meet her lover and be married, and she had a very exciting experience, at Richwood, which threatened at the time to blast the matrimonial prospects of the pair. It appears that the step she is taking is without parental sanction and her father telegraphed Frank Berry, the marshal at Richwood to arrest her on a warrant he had procured in Peoria. When the train reached Richwood, the marshal boarded it and promptly arrested the wrong girl, a young lady seated a short distance ahead of Miss Thompson.

The train was ready to leave the station before the marshal was convinced of his error and he was obliged to get off without making the arrest.

Enroute to this city Miss Thompson got filed her troubles to Dr. J. B. Taylor, and she continued her journey to Mansfield hopeful that she would be molested no further.

OTIS CHILDERS

Surprises His Mother and Friends by Returning Home.

Otis Childers, who has been missing for some time, gave his mother and brother, residing on Oliney avenue, a very agreeable surprise Tuesday evening. Up to about eight months ago Mr. Childers was employed at Oil City, Pennsylvania, which place he decided to leave owing to circumstances attending a strike. Acting on the decision, he shipped his trunk to Marion and announced his intention to return home. He disappeared and nothing further was heard of him by his relatives, who made a diligent search for some clue to his whereabouts. Tuesday evening he reached home, and was given a royal welcome. The young man has been employed at various points in Canada during his absence.

LET WEDNESDAY MORNING

Is the Contract for New True Block on West Center Street.

The contract for the new True block on west Center street was let Wednesday to Captain Apt and Leffler & Bland. The proposed building will be three stories in height, and will be of brick. The block will have a sixty-foot front, and will extend back to where the old frame building stood. Work on the new structure will begin at once.

BIGNESS OF FIELD

No One Can Tell the Extent of the Oil Territory Yet Unexplored in Lone Star State.

IS THE LAKE OF OIL A BIG ONE?

The Rankest Tenderfoot Has as Much Knowledge on That Subject as the Most Experienced Driller, but the Gushers Would Indicate That the Reservoir Is Large.

Beaumont, Texas, May 22.—[Staff special S. M. P. A.]—As one of the oil men here put it, the rankest tenderfoot has as much absolute knowledge of the extent and nature of the oil deposit under this field as the best informed expert.

Whether there is a small or large lake of the precious fluid or whether it lies in pools or in a subterranean river and whether the quantity is small or unlimited are matters of almost abstract speculation. The generality of opinion among those who have studied the phenomena of oil in other fields, notably Russia, California, Pennsylvania and Ohio, is that a vast lake of oil, so vast in the quantity of its product as to be practically inexhaustible, underlies this part of the Lone Star state. At least, that is what these men claim to believe. That the wish is father to the theory is possible.

The gushing of the wells is one of the evidences those men cite in support of their idea. They say that this proves clearly to them that the oil lake



has a vast arch, and that its quantity is so great as to be beyond the comprehension of man.

The Beaumont field is said to be almost identical in character of oil, geological conditions and relative location with the Russian fields. The product of both fields is the heavy fuel variety. The Russian oil is twenty-six degrees B. gravity; the Beaumont oil twenty-three degrees B. gravity. Each field is near tidewater, the one near the Caspian sea, the other the Gulf of Mexico.

The most productive strata in each case is found at from 1,000 to 1,500 feet from the surface.

Each oil has an asphalt base and the wells of each are through practically the same formation, loose soil and sand.

The Lucas gusher spouted to a height variously estimated at from 175 to 200 feet, the oil being forced upward by a pressure of over 3500 pounds to the square inch. This great pressure is accounted for on the theory that below the oil lake, or river, or pool, or whatever it is, are vast deposits of natural gas, which of itself would be a discovery of incalculable value had not mother nature in her magnificent generosity put the more valuable oil in a higher cavity.

Here are a few figures that show the relative value of this field as compared with other fields: The average daily production of the well in the eastern field is less than two barrels each, while one Beaumont gusher produces as much as 37,000 of those wells. The daily production of the first half dozen gushers that "came in" at Beaumont is more than six times the daily production of all the California wells; more than twice as much as those of Pennsylvania, and nearly half as much as the aggregate production of all the wells in the United States. Is it any wonder, in the face of these stupendous figures, that millions upon millions of capital from the few dollars' hard earned savings of the Texas farmers to the colossus fortunes of the eastern and Western capitalists are pouring into this southeastern Texan county; that land which without known oil was worth $20 an acre is now held at $100,000 an acre even before oil has been struck on it; that every man, woman and child in this part of Uncle Sam's domain talks and dreams and thinks of oil to the almost entire exclusion of all else?

Is it any wonder that men have been willing to sleep in hallways, walk the streets all night, eat food that at home would not be offered to a beggar, pay two or three prices for life's necessities and make the best of every known physical discomfort, that they might watch the development of this great oil field and share in its riches?

The value in money of a single well, such as the Lucas or Beatty, or Star and Crescent, for one day, challenges the most Crœsus-like imagination and staggers belief. Seventy thousand barrels of oil every twenty-four hours at forty cents a barrel. Figure it up for a year and the price of $1,350,000 paid for the Beatty well the day after it "came in" is surprising because of its littleness. Beatty and his associates are not oil men. They are real estate men. They understand the latter game in all its intricacies and the money received from the sale of their well made it possible for them to make deals which they could not have made without that working capital. They are making their money out of the enhanced land values; some one else will make it out of the oil.

This new oil field possesses a great advantage over every other producing field by its nearness to tidewater.

Twenty miles from Spindletop Heights, where the gushers are located, is Port Arthur, connected with the gulf of Mexico by a ship canal seven miles long, 18S feet wide and deep enough for the deepest draught tank steamers.

The present monopoly of the eastern fields was made possible for the reason that those fields are scattered over a territory many hundreds of miles in extent, requiring a great system of transportation to get the product to the consumer. The trunk lines of the Standard Oil company, connecting these eastern fields with the seaboard, represent an investment of $25,000,000. This is one of the important secrets of the Standard's power in the East. It does not seem possible that any transportation of the Beaumont production can ever be brought about. Powerfully intrenched and rich as it is, the Standard nor any other company or individual, can ever control the traffic of nature's water highways. The smallest schooner can carry freight as cheap, if not cheaper, than the greatest steamship. The construction of a pipe line to tidewater from the Beaumont field requires an investment of but about $150,000. Any one of these wells would warrant a pipe line. A company capitalized at $500,000 can build a pipe line as cheaply as the Standard.

This is why the independent oil men who are developing this field smile at the suggestion that they will sooner or later have to pay tribute to the greatest of all industrial octopuses.

"There is just one way for the Standard to control the output of the Beaumont field," said one of the big operators. "That is for it to buy every bit of oil land in this part of Texas at the owners' price, and I guess that is a contract that even the Standard doesn't want to undertake.

H. N. RICKEY.

LOCAL IZAAK WALTONS

Are Having Very Good Luck in Marion County Streams.

The devotees of the pastime made famous by Izaak Walton are having some good times this spring in the small streams of the county. Several parties have been out from town and all have been successful in landing nice catches. The fishing at the dam near Waldo is decidedly good and besides catching some big strings some of the fishing parties have pulled out some unusually large ones.

As yet, however, no one has come forward with the largest-fish-caught story.

AT MECHANICSBURG

William Culbertson, Well Known Here, Dies Wednesday Morning.

William Culbertson, a prominent resident and carriage manufacturer of Mechanicsburg, died at his home in that place Wednesday as the result of a protracted illness culminating in paralysis. The deceased leaves a widow and five grown children, one of whom is Mrs. Edger M. Beale of this city. He was sixty-seven years of age and was quite well known in this city.

The funeral services were held at 2:30 o'clock Friday.

Clay Pigeon Shoot.

The Bethlehem Gun club will give a grand clay pigeon shoot on Thursday, May 26, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Keller's grove, one mile southwest of Lyan. Cash prizes will be given to winners of fifty-bird contest and twenty-five bird contest, the entry fees to which are $1.00 and 50 cents respectively. A championship belt will be awarded to contestant making best complete record for the afternoon. All lovers of clay-pigeon shooting are invited to participate.

151-2 wk-1 C. H. Keller, Manager.

M. D. Porter of Walnut street, who has been principal of the Owens schools, closed the schools Tuesday afternoon for the summer. The school closed with thirty-four students after a successful season.

A son was born Tuesday night to Mr. and Mrs. Clark Ecfield of south Prospect street.

IS TAKEN TO LIMA

Everett R. Messenger Is Arrested Tuesday Afternoon by a Deputy United States Marshal.

IS GIVEN A HEARING WEDNESDAY

He Is Charged with Irregularities in Acknowledging Pension Vouchers as a Notary Public—He Claims That His Intentions Were Good and That It's a Case of Spite Work.

Everett R. Messenger of Toledo, Ohio, was arrested Tuesday afternoon by Deputy United States Marshal E. J. Augustus of Cleveland and taken to Lima where he was taken before United States Commissioner Minis Wednesday to plead to two charges brought against him by the pension department.

One charges Messenger with having, as a notary public, certified to the pension papers of Mrs. Byron Borden of Evansville avenue without having Mrs. Borden present to be sworn. The other charge is certifying to the papers a day too soon. The papers were made out the third day of March when legally they could not be until the day following.

In extenuation of the offenses, Messenger and his friends say that Mrs. Borden was in great need of the money as derived from her pension and a number of her friends, to facilitate matters, brought her papers up town to have them filled out. As to the papers being made out the day previous to the fourth, Messengers friends state that they were made out after midnight and were in reality all right in that respect.

Messenger and his friends consider the matter a piece of spite work started by some of his enemies.

Mrs. Borden and daughter of A. Jordan and E. B. Ladlow went to Lima Wednesday morning as witnesses at the hearing.

THE ERIE

Has Issued a Fine Pan American Folder for Distribution.

The Erie passenger department has recently issued a very artistic art folder, advertising the "Triple Travel Magnet of 1901"—the Pan-American exposition, Niagara Falls and Chautauqua lake. The Erie is the only route reaching all three points direct.

The folder is a handsome bit of printing, has a map of Buffalo, the exposition grounds and Niagara Falls, has a detailed map of exposition grounds and buildings, and is rich in half tone illustrations of features of the exposition, Niagara and the Chautauqua lake region. All these are accompanied by descriptive text that is prepared with evident care and is of certain interest to prospective visitors at the Pan American exposition. Erie ticket agents have a supply of these folders for distribution. Copies may be had for the asking.

MRS. MARGARET PATTEN

Dies at the Home of Her Daughter on Oak Street.

Mrs. Margaret Patten, aged seventy nine, died about 7 o'clock Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Shower of Oak street. Death was caused by dropsy.

Mrs. Patten was born November 8, 1821, in Heathcotton county, Pennsylvania.

The funeral will be held Saturday. The remains will be taken to her former home in Prospect for burial.

OBITUARY.

Lewis Avery, son of Lester L. and Ella M. Clendennin, was born August 12, 1900, and died May 8, 1901, aged eight months and twenty-seven days. Little Avery was a bright and winsome child and to know him was to love him. In all his affliction he was never known to cry, but patiently endured until the Lord took him home. Services from the Claridon Free Baptist church, by H. H. Holverstott, after which the remains were placed in the Marion vault.

Green Camp Notes.

Green Camp, May 23.—Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Stockwell and daughter, Mary, spent the day in Prospect with friends.

The ladies of the F. B. church will serve ice cream and cake at the township hall Saturday, May 25.

Miss Lulu Stockwell returned home Sunday from Caledonia, where she was visiting and attending the commencement.

Miss Zella Walker is in Prospect learning the millinery trade.

Mr. A. S. Somerlot and sister, Bell, has started for Indianapolis, where they will spend a few months.

Misses Clara and Bertha Moore spent the day in Marion Saturday.

Miss Lulu Fish will entertain the young folks of Green Camp Saturday evening.

Probate Court.

Cory C. Pettit has been appointed administrator of the estate of Catherine Pettit, deceased.

Marcus R. Holland and Lillian Scanlon and Amos Guthery Uncapher and Carrie R. Merchant have been licensed to marry.

Alvin D. Boger and Bessie V. Smith have been licensed to marry.

Milton H. Lust and Grace Blanche DeTurk and Samuel Lett and Mary Moore have been licensed to marry.

LOGAN COUNTY

Must Foot the Bill for the Outrages at West Liberty.

A jury in Logan county common pleas court Wednesday returned a verdict allowing David Rickman, colored, $500 damages for injuries sustained at the hands of a mob at West Liberty in 1898.

Rickman lived at West Liberty with Edward Jackson, colored, and a white woman, Mrs. Nell Jackson, widow of Grant Jackson, colored, who was murdered at that place in 1898. One night a barn was burned there, and the trio were jailed on the charge of arson, it being alleged that they had applied the torch to the barn. On the night following the mob forced an entrance to the jail, and taking the three from the building, stripped, tarred and feathered them, made them wade a mill race for nearly an hour, after which they drove them out of town.

The three went to Bellefontaine and in a few months sued the county for damages. Edward Jackson was allowed $1,000 and Mrs. Jackson $750 by the juries which heard their cases. With the costs in the cases the action of the West Liberty regulators has cost the county nearly $2,000.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

Mary Gillaly, and others, to E. R. Wetzel, part of lot 1 in N. E. Clark's addition to Marion, $25 1-3.

John W. Stringer to Annie B. Buckingham, and others, lot 2443 in Strobel & Stringer's addition to Marion, $1,850.

Thomas W. O'Connell to Ellen O'Connell, part of lot 501 in the B and L. Railroad company's addition to Marion, $1.

George Scott to Isaac A. Merchant, guardian of Orra Jones, lot 1111 in Maple Grove addition to Marion, $450.

Edward T. Leonard to Arthur J. Perry and Wm. J. Wark, lot 2301 in Leonard's addition to Marion, $300.

Wm. C. N. Beerbower to General Worth Paddock, lot 467 in Delph's addition to Marion, $1,300.

John H. and George A. Bain to Lewis M. Thompson, one lot in Marion, $300.

Anna M. Hill to Cora M. Fish, lot 1061 in Bellevieu addition to Marion, $1,000.

Cora M. Fish to Anna M. Hill, lot 5 in Jacob Black's addition to Marion, $1,000.

Hannah Newhouse and Charles Newhouse to Wm. H. Kaufield, forty acres in Richland township, $1.

Lawrence E. Sandefain to Mary E. Cockrell, lot 2296 in the Mechanics' addition to Marion, $2,250.

Charles Price to Bertha Burton, lot 1 in Tully City, $300.

Annie E. Parsons to Maudee M. Mohr, one lot in Prospect, $100.

John G. Kuntz to Sarah Jones, twenty acres in Tully township, $1,100.

Wm. Herrington to Katie Powell, part of lot 13 in East Marion, $75.

John W. Stringer to H. W. Bickford, lot 2444 in Stringer & Strobel's addition to Marion, $1,350.

Elmer A. Love, and others, to Jacob E. Watters, lot 2054 in Love's Fourth addition to Marion, $200.

Thomas J. Uncapher and Hiram L. Uncapher to Mary Ann Knuckel, lots 3048, 3049 in Eden Park addition to Marion, $550.

Howard L. Dumble and wife to John Heidenlaugh, lot 1966 and part of lot 1967 in Dumble's addition to Marion, $700.

Martin L. Dumble and wife to John Harruff, part of lot 1961 in Dumble's addition to Marion, $100.

Martin L. Dumble and wife to Levi Harruff, part of lot 1964 in Dumble's addition to Marion, $250.

John H. Dwyer to Bain Brothers, part of lot 1 in Holmes' addition to Marion, $2,500.

Bain Brothers to John H. Dwyer, lot 1482 in True's Second addition to Marion, $1,400.

Mary A. Hursey to John H. Hursey, 23.22 acres in Richland township, quit claim, $1.

August Kalt to Frank G. Bender, parts of lots 1160 and 1162 and lot 1171 in Keener & Tristram's addition to Marion, $700.

James H. Vaughan to Frank G. Bender, lot 1161 in Keener & Tristram's addition to Marion, quit claim, $1.

Fred Strobel and Lucy Strobel to Michael Reardon, lot 2481 in Strobel & Stringer's addition to Marion, $350.

MR. ARTHUR BERRY

Will Continue as Manager of Central Union Telephone Company.

The death of Mr. W. T. McKelvey Thursday will have no effect upon the local management of the Central Union Telephone company. While it was not generally known, those on the inside have been aware of the fact that the management changed hands some weeks since, when Mr. Arthur Berry was appointed to succeed Mr. McKelvey.

That the change was not more widely known is partially owing to the fact that telephone patrons do not look over their receipts. Those made out for the month of May bear the signature of Mr. Berry as manager.

Mr. Berry is a bright and hustling young man and deserves the promotion which has come to him.

MARION COUNTY DEMOCRAT

Is Sold to the Mirror Publishing Company.

A deal was consummated Thursday whereby the circulation of the Marion County Democrat was taken by the Mirror Publishing company and in the future there will be no Democrat. Mr. Vaughan will conduct a job office in the quarters of the Democrat on north State street.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Loyd C. Bowlus of east Center street Tuesday afternoon.

The Manhattan.



Your Boy.

Does he need a New Suit?

Boys' outfitting is a particular study with us. We pride ourselves on always carrying the best selected stock of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING in Marion.

Our stock this season surpasses all previous efforts. Natty Suits for all ages.

Vestee Suits,
Sailor Blouses,
3-Piece Suits,
Russian Blouses.

Wash Suits of all kinds at the "right" prices.

The Manhattan.

A STORE OF GIFT ARTICLES.

RECEIVED A COMMENCEMENT INVITATION?

Then you are interested in suitable commencement gifts. This store should be first in your mind, for hundreds of articles here make selection easy.

A Real City Gift Store.

In this, and most of every line is represented. Note these:

Fancy China in all the French, Japanese and American makes, beautiful fancy pieces at any price you wish.

Oval gold plated picture frames. Pictures, in all frames, and medallions.

Books, purses, stationery, all of latest and best styles.

THE MARION BAZAR.

Opp. Postoffice. W. J. GRILL.

Quality and Prices

As a punishment fits a crime, so in year round merchandising should quality fit price, a fair minded and reasonable trading public expect this. They have a right to expect it. Money is often hard earned and should be given a chance to do full duty when it is spent. Kindly match your dollars against our merchandise and note in wear and tear how anxious this store is to serve you with truest economy.

THE CINCINNATI CLOTHING STORE.

A. SCHULMAN

Clothier and Furnisher.

Cor. Church and Main Sts.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TOLD BY THE VETERANS

TRUE STORIES APPROPRIATE TO MEMORIAL DAY

AFTER General Grant had looked over the ground and said in that emphatic way of his, "The place must be taken," there was nothing else to do but take it, of course. A column was formed, with General C. F. Smith's division on the left and Lew Wallace's on the right. One of the surviving veterans of that time says: "The ground in front of Smith was covered with abatis too thick for a rabbit to get through, but old Smith rode right in front of the center, as erect as a ramrod, and, though I was nearly scared to death, I saw his white mustache over his shoulder and so went ahead. At the abatis the men fell in heaps. The fire was awful, and, seeing some wavering, Smith put his cap on his sword, swung it high in the air and yelled: 'Come on, boys!' No flinching now; as cool as a cucumber. Picking a path among the trees, our men followed their gallant chief up the hill and planted their colors on the breastworks."



The Smiths were "in it" that day, sure enough, for still another of the name afforded a striking instance of coolness under fire. Wallace's division was led by the Eleventh Indiana zouaves and the Eighth Missouri under Colonel Morgan L. Smith. As they set out on the ascent Colonel Smith lit a cigar and led the way until they reached the crest. Before they reached it, however, his cigar had been shot away, and, taking out another, he asked for a match, which was handed him by a soldier.

"Thank you," he said. "Take your place now. We are almost up."

One of Custer's Performances.

It was while Phil Sheridan was fighting Wade Hampton at Trevilian Station, Va., that Custer, taking advantage of the enemy's preoccupation, slipped up a by-road directly in Hampton's rear and seized all his spare horses and wagon trains. Just about the time he had got them some cavalry from Fitz-Hugh Lee's column galloped up in the rear of Custer, and there he was caught between two fires. But, although he lost not only his captured wagon trains, but his own as well, and, though another body of the enemy immediately attacked him from another direction, Custer was equal to the desperate situation, somehow extricated his little force intact, straightened out his third line of battle and held on until Merritt's brigade charged through to his relief.



Uncle Sam Goes Eferyvere.

"Where do you belong?" asked a Virginian of a wounded soldier who was taken prisoner on the field of Chancellorsville.

"I pelongs in Bennsylfania," was the reply.

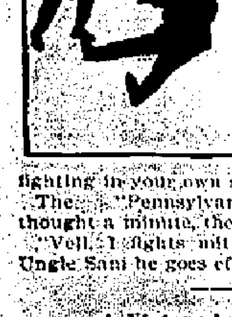
"Then what in blazes are you doing down here in Virginia?"

"Vell, I comes down here to fight," says the unfortunate man.

"To fight, eh? Then why don't you do your fighting in your own state?"

The "Pennsylvania Dutchman" thought a minute, then replied:

"Vell, I fights mit Ungle Sam, and Ungle Sam he goes eferyvere!"



A Victory by Forrest.

It was General Forrest's motto, so tradition states, to "get there fustest with the mostest men" and to sweep his opponents off their feet by the vehemence of his onslaughts. At one time, however, he was apparently taken at a disadvantage when General Sturgis, with an army of 8,000 men, confronted Forrest when he had with him not half that number of troopers. He assailed Sturgis on his own chosen position and was at first repulsed, his leading brigade being hurled back with terrible slaughter from the breastwork of rails and logs behind which were intrenched his foes. Believing that the time had come to advance and charge the Confederates, the Union troops had no sooner got outside their breastworks before Forrest was upon them like a demon, having a two horse battery, the pieces of which were charged with canister. He opened up at a range of only 60 yards. Such a terrible gap was formed that the Union men were thrown into confusion, taking advantage of which two Confederate brigades charged hotly into the mass and, quickly taking six guns, turned them upon the foe, soon changing apparent victory for the Unions into a pronounced defeat. This victory was won by Forrest at Brice's Farm, Mississippi, and was the outcome of Sturgis' attempt to sweep him from Sherman's line of communication.



Those Foreign Muskets.

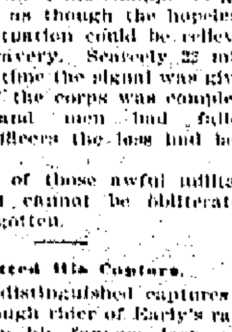
The United States government imported some foreign arms during the first years of the war, speaking of some of which a certain officer reported: "In platoon firing with the Belgian muskets I can always tell how many pieces have been fired by counting the men on the ground. It's a case of 'fire and fall back' flat. One of these Belgian muskets will kick like a mule and burst with the greatest facility. Several soldiers in our Illinois regiments have been killed in this way. The bayonet, too, is a novelty—a soft iron affair apparently designed to roll round the enemy, thus taking him prisoner."



The Assault at Cold Harbor.

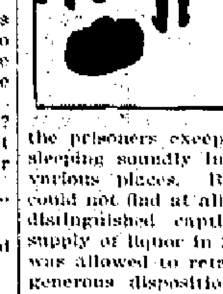
When General Grant wrote in his personal memoirs 20 years after the war, "I always regretted that the last assault at Cold Harbor was ever made," he voiced the feelings of thousands who agreed with a celebrated southern officer that "it was not war; it was murder!" This regret, however, could not save the lives of the thousands who met death or wounds on this occasion nor detract from the valor of the Confederates who so resolutely repulsed the glorious columns charging madly to their death. All that can be said of the fighting at Cold Harbor, declares a competent war critic, is that on the Federal side it was wild havoc of slaughter. Veteran officers set the example of gallant exposure as though the hopelessness of the situation could be relieved by godlike bravery. Scarcely 22 minutes from the time the signal was given the repulse of the corps was complete. Three thousand men had fallen. Among the officers the loss had been portentous.

This is one of those awful military blunders that cannot be obliterated, cannot be forgotten.



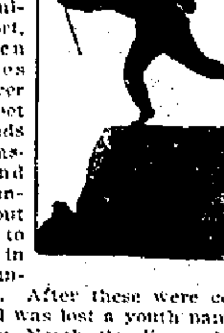
Outwitted His Captors.

One of the distinguished captures of Gilmor, the rough rider of Early's raiding column in his famous dash, was Major General W. B. Franklin. Placed in a carriage, he was sent across the Maryland line into Virginia under escort of a strong mounted guard. His captor was kept very busy scouting and raiding, and one night was away from his command for several hours. Returning at dawn the next morning, he was disgusted to find the guard and all the prisoners except General Franklin sleeping soundly in fence corners and various places. But the general he could not find at all. It seems that the distinguished captive had an ample supply of liquor in his valise, which he was allowed to retain, and, being of a generous disposition, had treated his guards to all they wanted—and much more than was good for them—with the result that freedom dawned upon him about the time that the fact of his escape dawned upon Gilmor.



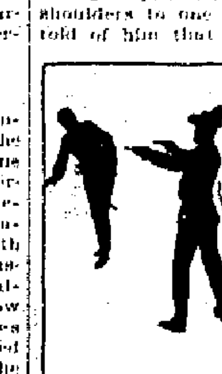
A Youth's Act of Heroism.

The Confederate defenders of Fort Gregg, near the city limit of Petersburg, less than 220 in number, were suddenly assailed by several thousand of the enemy and repulsed five charges in succession before finally overpowered by numbers. When bullets ran short, the riflemen hurled stones and bricks over the low parapet upon the heads of the daring assailants and fought the unequal battle out until reduced to less than 30 in number of unwounded men. After these were convinced that all was lost a youth named Atkinson from North Carolina seized the tattered flag he and his comrades had so bravely defended and dashed over the parapet, followed by bullets from perhaps 500 rifles, but safely escaping with the trophy of his valor.



Colonel Mosby's Ruse.

Colonel Jack Mosby was not very particular who he picked up on his raids around the country, but of course preferred a prisoner with straps on his shoulders to one without them. It is told of him that one night in March, 1863, he and his men were prowling about the Union headquarters at Fairfax Court House, Va., and from a prisoner learned where General Stoughton, commander of the infantry outposts, was sleeping. Taking with him a few trusty men, Mosby stole up to the general's house, and as General Stoughton turned to face the intruders he was confronted by a brace of revolvers.

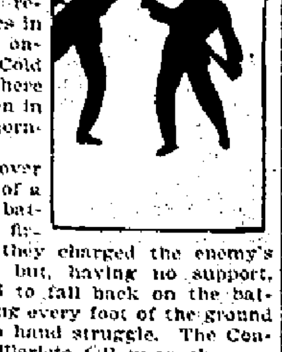


"You are my prisoner!" said the guerrilla. "My name is Mosby—Jack Mosby, at your service. Stuart's cavalry is all around us and Stonewall Jackson's between you and the army."

And Stoughton was so thoroughly deceived that, though having an army of several thousand within call, he allowed the guerrillas to carry him off a prisoner.

The Fighting Fifth New Hampshire.

Where all were brave it might seem invidious to mention merely a few, but the limitations of space make this necessary. The Union regiment accredited with the greatest number of men killed in battle is said to be the Fifth New Hampshire, which emerged from Gettysburg "with only 97 men with the colors." It took part with recruited forces in the awful onslaught at Cold Harbor, where it lost 69 men in that brief morning's work.



Bounding over the parapet of a Confederate battery without firing a shot, they charged the enemy's second line, but, having no support, were obliged to fall back on the battery, disputing every foot of the ground in a hand to hand struggle. The Confederate artillerists fell upon them as they retreated, but they beat them off, singly and together. The last to leave the scene of carnage was a captain of the gallant Fifth, who with a parting blow split the head of an opponent from crown to chin, leaving the poor fellow nearly decapitated beside the gun he had so bravely defended.

It Made a Difference.

When the Union troops were passing through Missouri in pursuit of General Price, a crowd of negroes came out of some cabins to look at the soldiers, one of whom asked, "Boys, are you all for the Union?"



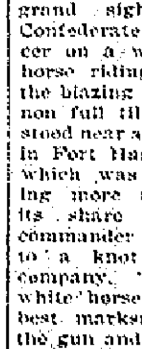
"Oh, yes, massa, when you uns is about we is."

"And when Price comes you're all secesh, aren't you?"

"Lor', yes, massa; we's all good secesh then. Can't 'low de white folks to get ahead ob niggers in dat way, massa."

A Confederate Hero.

"The grandest sight of my war experience," declares a grizzled veteran who yet treads the earth with martial step, "was during Gordon's grand sortie at Petersburg. The Union batteries on the flanks and rear of the breach made it so hot for Gordon that he sounded 'retreat.' But the getting out of a trap is the hardest part of it. It was at this crisis that I witnessed that grand sight—a Confederate officer on a white horse riding at the blazing cannon full tilt. I stood near a gun in Fort Haskell which was doing more than its share of slaughter, when the commander of the battery called out to a knot of us, part of a rifle company, 'Shoot the man on the white horse!' One after another our best marksmen squeezed in between the gun and the parapet wall and took aim through the embrasure. After several had put in their shots the orderly sergeant tried it and came back crestfallen. Handing me his rifle, he exclaimed, with a laugh: 'Here; you, Vet! Fetch down the man on the white horse!'



"With a reputation to sustain, I accepted the challenge. When I drew a bead on the gallant horseman I saw that he was leading a band of men back from the main line direct upon our guns. Shells tore the ground in front of him or exploded overhead, and invisible case shot cut down his followers, but he held his seat like a statue of war. Firing at random, I crawled back, handed the sergeant his rifle and said: 'He is too brave. Let him go!' He was finally shot dead by a bullet through the temple within 20 yards of our fort."

Fighting Behind Movable Breastworks.

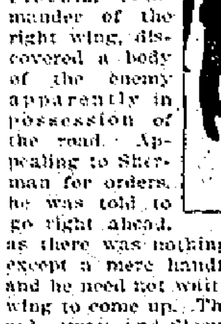
Colonel Mulligan, who did his best to defend Lexington in September, 1861, attributed his defeat mainly to a clever trick of the Confederates in using movable breastworks on the second day of the attack. "They had," he said, "constructed a breastwork of hemp bales, which they rolled in front of their lines up the hill, advancing under this cover. All our efforts could not retard the advance of those bales. Round shot and bullets were poured against them, but they would only rock a little and then settle back. Heated shot were fired on them with the hope of setting them afire, but they had been soaked and would not burn. By means of these movable breastworks the Confederates advanced so close to the intrenchments that they were enabled to open fire with fatal effect and finally won the day.



Saved Sherman's Army.

It's an old story, of course, but will bear retelling just the same, of the man who is said to have saved Sherman's army from a great disaster, some say from destruction.

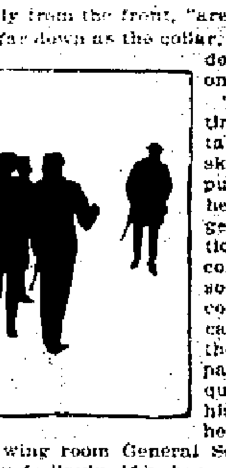
On the morning of March 18, 1865, as Sherman was marching toward Raleigh, N. C., with his army in two columns on roads several miles apart, General Slocum, commander of the right wing, discovered a body of the enemy apparently in possession of the road. Appealing to Sherman for orders, he was told to go right ahead, as there was nothing in front of him except a mere handful of the enemy, and he need not wait for Howard's left wing to come up. The great chief then rode away, and Slocum ordered an advance, but just at this juncture one of his aids brought to him a young man in Confederate gray who claimed to be a deserter and wished to see the commander. He was, he said, a Union man who had been kept a year in Andersonville and had enlisted in the Confederate army. He then gave Slocum the startling information that there was an army of 40,000 men in ambush in his front. It was at first believed that he was giving false information, but he was recognized as a former Union soldier, his advice was followed, and General Joe Johnston's careful plan went for naught.



The Song of the Shirt.

"The shirts made by the patriotic ladies of America," wrote a soldier feelingly from the front, "are noble articles as far down as the collar, but would not do to use as an only garment.

"Captain Mortimer de Montague of the skirmish guard put on one when he went to the general's reception, and the collar stood up so high that he couldn't put his cap on, while the other department didn't quite reach to his waist. As he entered the drawing room General Scott remarked very feelingly, 'Ah, here comes another of the wounded heroes!'



"'He's not wounded, general,' remarked an officer standing by.

"'Then why is his head bandaged up so?' asked the venerable veteran.

"'Oh,' said the officer, 'that's only one of the shirts made by the patriotic women of America.'

"In about five minutes after this conversation I saw the venerable veteran and the bandaged hero at the office taking the oath—with sugar in it—together."

A Rifle Duel Where Honors Were Even.

At the battle of Fair Oaks, when the Confederates dashed upon the Federal outposts, it chanced that the Palmetto regiment of South Carolina came abreast the Sixty-first Pennsylvania and opened a rifle duel at less than 40 yards. Colonel Ripley and several other officers of the Sixty-first were killed, the regiment losing 263 by death and wounds, or one-half the total number engaged, while the Palmetto regiment suffered about an equal loss. The regimental flag of the Pennsylvania regiment was torn to shreds by bullets, and in this condition was wrapped about the body of Colonel Ripley, to be carried north and buried with him.



An Advance Without Orders.

In recalling some of the stirring events of the war and some of the unique incidents there is one episode that should not be overlooked, and that is the time when the privates took matters into their own hands and won a victory. The soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland were ordered to clear the rifle pits at the base of Missionary ridge. This they did, and then, according to orders, lay on their arms and let the Confederates pop at them without replying. This did not suit the Union men, and soon they began to get uneasy. First one regiment, then another, moved out and started up the ridge until finally the whole Army of the Cumberland was climbing that hill, struggling over rocks and timber, but ever onward, without any orders having been given for an advance. The result was that eventually General Thomas' soldiers captured the ridge and turned the batteries, winning a decisive victory.



When General Grant saw the men scrambling up the ridge, he turned to Thomas and said, "Who ordered those men up?"

"I don't know, but I did not," was his answer.

"Did you order them up?" asked Grant of Granger, who was standing near.

"Not I," answered Granger. "They started without orders. But no matter. When those boys get started, nothing can stop them!"

The News From Culpeper.

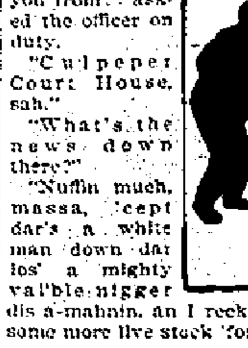
A fine looking negro went over the Union lines on the Potomac and reported himself for work.

"Where are you from?" asked the officer on duty.

"Culpeper Court House, sah."

"What's the news down there?"

"Nuffin much, massa, 'cept dar's a white man down dar los' a mighty val'ble nigger dis a-mahnin, an I reckon he done lose some more live stock 'fore night."



UNITED

A Memorial Day Poem

BY EDWIN L. SABIN

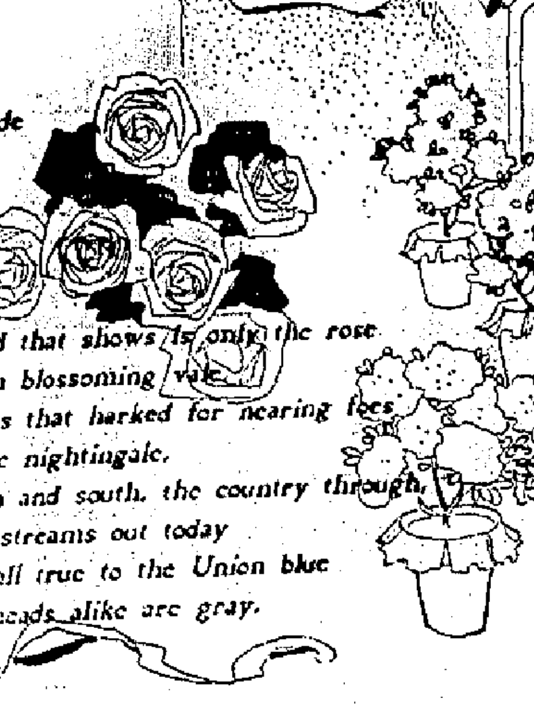
Copyright, 1901, by Edwin L. Sabin.

Peace to the soldiers slumb'ring 'neath
The oak and elm and pine.
Peace to the constant hearts that wreathe
Their garlands round each shrine.
Thanks to our God that hallowed slain
May know their work well done—
For the blue and the gray, no longer twain,
Now do and pray as one.

Thanks that each southern battle scene
Drifts farther, farther back;
That a Santiago lies between,
A second Merrimac;
That a Grant and a Lee stand side by side
Instead of face to face,
And the blue and the gray in love abide
By Time's eternal grace.

While the red that shows is only the rose
In many a blossoming vale,
And the hosts that harked for nearing foes
List to the nightingale,
And in north and south, the country through,
The flag streams out today
O'er hearts all true to the Union blue
Though heads alike are gray.







Decennial Board of Revision.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 2814 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, Act passed April 13, 1900 (O. L. 94, p. 257) that the Decennial Board of Revision for the City of Marion will meet and begin their sessions on the

First Monday, the 3rd Day of June,

of this present year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and One,

At the Office of the County Auditor.

The purpose of said meeting is for giving opportunity for review of the work of the Decennial Board of Equalization in valuing Real Estate, and said purpose is set forth further in the following extract from said law:

When Complaints to be Filed.

Complaints against any valuation may be filed with the auditor of the county, and, if any such complaints shall have been so filed on or before April 15th, thereafter against any valuation of a decennial county board, or, on or before May 15th, thereafter against any valuation of a decennial city board.

Auditor to Give Notice to Board and to Newspapers.

Or, if the auditor of the county deem it advisable, he shall, in writing, notify the members of the proper board of equalization to meet and sit as a board of revision on the day fixed by this act and at the place fixed for the meeting of the said boards respectively, and he shall give ten days' public notice, by advertisement, in one or more newspapers, of the time and place of the meeting of the board of revision and the purpose thereof.

Duties of Revision Board.

The board of revision shall investigate all such complaints and all complaints against any valuation filed with it as a board, or made by the county auditor, and may increase or decrease any valuation complained of and no others. Said board shall, in all respects, be governed by the laws in force governing the valuing of real property, and shall make no change in any valuation complained of except in accordance with such laws, and subject to the laws regulating and restricting the limit of equalization.

Notice of Hearing to Persons Interested.

But no valuation, as fixed by the board of equalization, shall be increased by the board of revision, in any case, except upon reasonable notice as prescribed by this chapter, to all persons directly interested and an opportunity for a full hearing.

L. M. SHIPSHER, County Auditor,
43-18-wk-1-5 Marion county, Ohio.

Notice to Creditors.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division. 256. In the matter of

JOHN W. NAVIN, Bankrupt.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

Creditors will take notice that the first meeting of Creditors of John W. Navin who was on the 13th day of April, 1901, adjudicated bankrupt, will be held at the office of the prosecuting attorney in Marion, Marion county, on the 8th day of June at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the Bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROBERT CAREY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Upper Sandusky, O., May 23, 1901. 1t

Legal Notice.

Reuben E. Clark residing at Danville, Ill., will take notice that on the 19th of April, 1901, Florence E. Clark, his wife, filed a petition against him in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, charging him with extreme cruelty, gross neglect of duty in failing to support her and their child, and willful absence for three years, and praying that she may be divorced from him and given the custody of their child, Nellie May.

The defendant is required to appear and answer on the 31st day of May, 1901.

Marion, O., April 18, 1901.

FLORENCE E. CLARK.
By CHARLES C. FISHER, her attorney.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Education of Green Camp township, Marion county, Ohio, will receive until Saturday, June 15th until 12 o'clock noon, 1901, sealed proposals for the erection of a brick school building in sub-district No. 2, situated about two miles west of Green Camp. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the clerk of Green Camp township. Proposals must be accompanied by bond in $100.00 to guarantee the acceptance and performance of contract upon award.

Board of Education reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. R. PATTON, President Board of Education
R. E. BOXWELL, Clerk. 52-fr-wk-1t

Legal Notice.

Frank C. Lavenway residing at North Bend, Indiana, will take notice that on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1901, Edna May Lavenway, his wife, filed a petition against him in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, charging him with extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty in failing to provide for her and their two children and praying for a divorce and custody of the two minor children.

The defendant is required to appear and answer said petition in Court by the 31st day of May, A. D. 1901.

Dated at Marion, O., April 19, 1901.

EDNA MAY LAVENWAY.
By H. EDMUND HILL, her attorney.
125-ra-wk-17

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Walter L. Hood, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as executrix of the last will and testament of Walter L. Hood, late of Marion county, deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1901.

JANE C. HOOD,
116-tu4wk-1-3 Marion, Ohio.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

THE School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building Saturday,

June 1.

Examinations will commence at 8 a. m. and no applications will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examination will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 55. An average of 75 with a minimum of 60 secures a certificate for one year; 85 with a minimum of 75 secures a certificate for two years; 90 with a minimum of 80 secures a certificate for three years.

Success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

W. P. MOLONE,
F. A. KENNEDY,
S. W. ALMENDINGER,
Examiners.

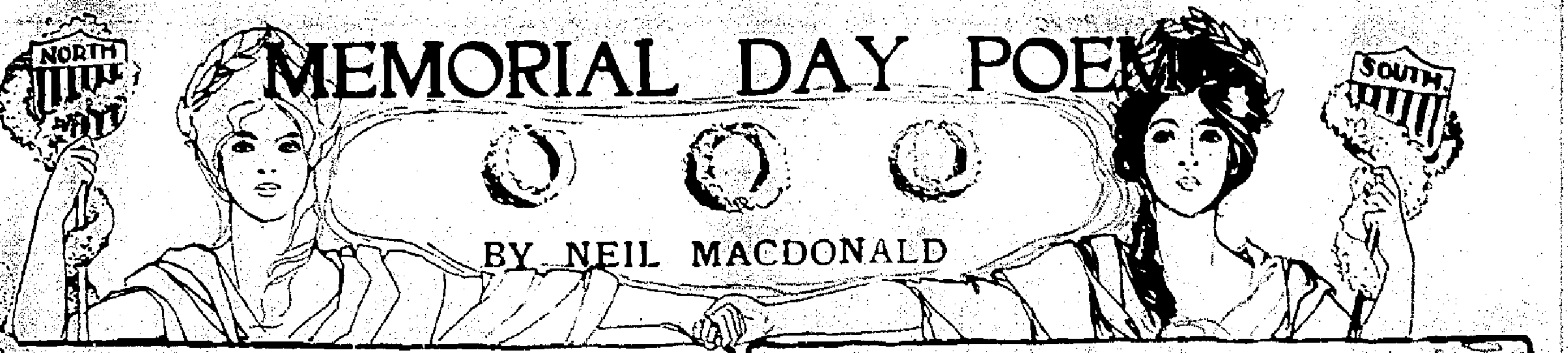
Milwaukee—It was stated at the office of Manager Hulst of the Steel trust mines yesterday that the report in circulation to the effect that the trust had bought another iron mine in Minnesota, undoubtedly relates to the sale of the Ashland mine, for $2,500,000, reported last week.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Canadian Indians will produce the passion play June 3. Five hundred will take part and two thousand more will come to witness the spectacle. The last time the Indians gave the passion play was in 1894.

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MEMORIAL DAY POEM



BY NEIL MACDONALD

We decorate our fallen heroes' graves,
Though not with feelings of the former years,
When sad, bereaved and whelmed by sorrow's waves,
We found no solace but in bitter tears.
But time has healed the wounds that dread war made.
All bitterness and hate have passed away
And now are dead, as they are dead who played
Their part so nobly in the fatal fray.

Today where'er our banner greets the morn,
In orient seas or o'er the western main,
The erstwhile foes, now friends, with love newborn
Salute the symbol, and are one again—
Now closer, dearer, holier than before
The bond of brotherhood that makes us one—
Beneath the starry flag which we adore,
With common aims and hopes, and fearing none.

The lurid cloud of war which o'er us burst,
The Titan struggle of the civil strife,
Made us respect each other where mistrust
And keen dislike had been at one time rife.
The sterling courage of the boys in blue,
The reckless daring of the boys in gray,—
We think of both with pride as flowers we strew
Upon their graves on this Memorial day.

MODERN ROAD AND ANCIENT STAIRWAY, ISLAND OF CAPRI.



What has been done for the historic and beautiful island of Capri by the building of a road around and over its steep cliffs is shown in the accompanying illustration. In olden times the only means of reaching the town of Anacapri from the sea was by the rocky staircase, with its 536 steps, over which the Capri maidens carried immense loads on their heads, being the only "beasts of burden" available. The beauty of the isle and of its maidens made Capri the resort of artists from all parts of the world. Capri is reached by a voyage of three hours from Naples, regular trips being made daily, and a good hotel offering comfortable quarters.

"THE MERRIAM OF ENGLAND."

The registrar general of Great Britain, Mr. Reginald MacLeod, whose portrait appears herewith, has facetiously been called "the Merriam of England," for he is the head of the census bureau. Sometimes he is alluded to as the "master enumerator," and as he has had £200,000 at his disposal and control over a small army of enumerators he is thought to be somebody of importance. He was born in 1847, a son of MacLeod of MacLeod, Dunvegan castle, Isle of Skye, and lives in London.

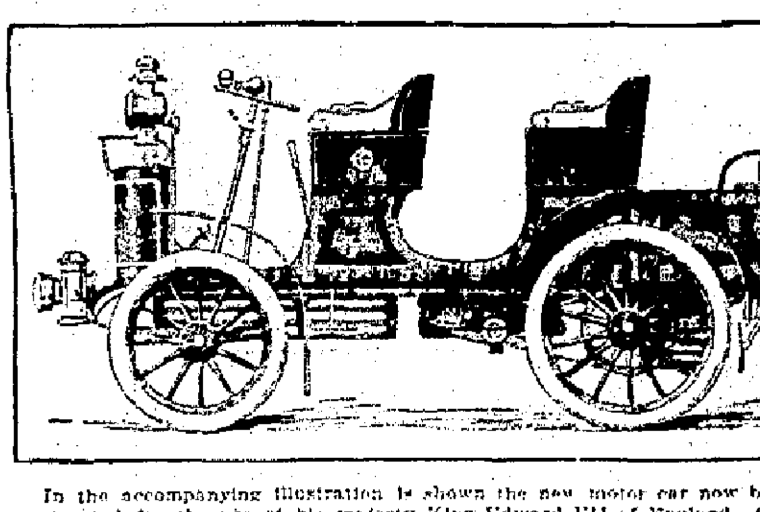


YOUNGEST RULER IN EUROPE.

The youngest male ruler in Europe is the Grand Duke Frederick Francis IV of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who is only 19 and youthful appearing, as his portrait shows. The duchy over which he rules has been governed by the grand dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin for 25 generations, the family having held power longer than any other in Europe, but it is still very diminutive, being only 5,000 square miles in extent, with a total population of less than 500,000. Its revenue is less than $10,000,000, but its national debt is over $28,000,000. The grand duke is a cousin of the prince consort of Holland and is connected with the reigning family of Russia.

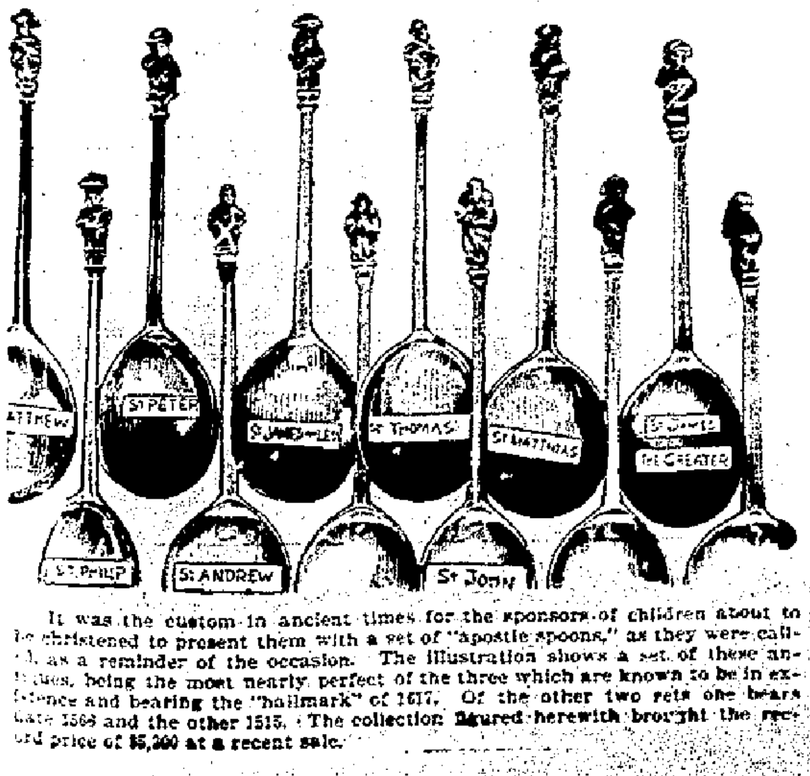


A NEW MOTOR CAR FOR KING EDWARD VII.



In the accompanying illustration is shown the new motor car now being constructed for the use of his majesty King Edward VII of England. Contrary to the desires of his British subjects, the king has gone to a foreign country for this the latest acquisition to the numerous vehicles already owned by him, and there is a great deal of ill concealed disgust at the action of his agents in ordering a motor car built in Paris which might as well have been made in London.

A NOTEWORTHY COLLECTION OF "APOSTLE SPOONS."



It was the custom in ancient times for the sponsors of children about to be christened to present them with a set of "apostle spoons," as they were called, as a reminder of the occasion. The illustration shows a set of these antiques, being the most nearly perfect of the three which are known to be in existence and bearing the "hallmark" of 1617. Of the other two sets one bears date 1566 and the other 1515. The collection figured herewith brought the record price of $5,300 at a recent sale.

WILL HE BE THE NEXT POPE?

It has been whispered that Cardinal Mariano Rampolla, marquis of Tindaro, at present secretary of state and arch priest of the Vatican, whose portrait appears in the accompanying illustration, is a strong favorite as successor to Pope Leo XIII. He was born in 1843 in Sicily, entered the papal service at the age of 25 and has been successively counselor of the papal embassy at Madrid, secretary of ecclesiastical affairs, papal nuncio at Madrid, cardinal priest, and undersecretary of state. Cardinal Rampolla has the reputation of being one of the most brilliant diplomats of Europe. He has an able following, and, though contrary to all precedent to appoint a papal secretary of state to the holy see, it is possible that if it were the expressed desire of the present pope he might be elevated to that high office. Cardinal Rampolla is said to be personally opposed to his elevation to the papacy.



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT FIRST MASON OF ENGLAND.



The British public never tires of gazing at its royal puppets in the various costumes designed to set off appropriately their several styles of beauty or shape. It seems to regard the members of the royal family as so many wooden Indians or dancing dolls, to be dressed up as occasion requires. Any kind of lay figure might do as well, but when the Britisher is informed that within a certain garb is an appurtenance of royalty he at once kotows before it with every sign of servile adulation.

Now that the Duke of Cornwall has gone on a voyage around the world, his brother, the Duke of Connaught, has become a victim to the sartorial mania and is seen every day in several different costumes. His latest—very latest—is as a Mason in his robes. His brother, King Edward, having resigned the position which he held for 27 years as "most worshipful grand master of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons," the Duke of Connaught, youngest living son of the late queen, was elected to the vacant chair.

A FAIR FACE FOR ITALIAN COINAGE.

The recent decision of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy by which the fair face of his lovely consort is to adorn the new Italian coinage meets with universal approval in the country over which he rules. He might, by right of prerogative, have given his own image that prominence, or, say some of his subjects, have awaited the arrival of a prince of Naples or princess of Savoy, by one of which titles his heir or heiress will be known. However, he has done a graceful act in thus perpetuating the features of one of the youngest and perhaps the fairest of European queens, whom he married in 1896 as Princess Helen, or Elena, of Montenegro.



LORD KELVIN, FAMOUS SCIENTIST.

While there are many men famous in science all over the world, the subject of this sketch, William Thompson, or Lord Kelvin of Largs, stands in the front ranks. He was born in 1824 and at 22 was appointed professor of mathematics in Glasgow university, which chair he filled for 54 years. He has been honored and decorated by nearly



every scientific society and government in Europe, and in 1892 was "created" a baron by his queen, so that the reputation he won as plain William Thompson was obfuscated by his being taken into the ranks of English aristocracy under the title of Lord Kelvin. It's a way they have over in England (recognizing the innate weakness and almost imbecility of their noble lords) to recruit its ranks by "roping in" such names as have become famous in various walks of life. There are few British born natures strong enough to resist the flattery of a title, the noble Gladstone standing alone in this respect, for, as the saying is, "The English dearly love a lord," and also to be lords.

LAND FOR SETTLERS.

Facts About the Kiowa Reservation in Oklahoma.

SOIL RICH AND STREAMS ABOUND.

Chicagoan Who Has Traveled Over the Reservation Says It Is One of the Best Watered Tracts West of the Mississippi—Plan to Avoid Wild Scrambles.

Down in the southern corner of Oklahoma lies a patch of Indian land with swarming lines of whites surrounding it and awaiting the word to rush in and fill it with civilization. Thick may hardly be the word, for there are about 4,000 square miles of rolling prairie. With a rich soil, few hills and many streams, it is said to be one of the fairest pieces of virgin soil known to man.

This land of promise is now the reservation of the Kiowa, Apache and Comanche tribes. Uncle Sam has made a treaty by which the Indians are to choose farms in severalty and then give up the rest of the land in exchange for $2,000,000. The president is expected to issue a proclamation within the next three months throwing open this free territory to settlement under the homestead act. Already hungry thousands of prospective settlers have flocked into the towns of Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas on the border of the reservation, and other thousands are in camp along the boundary line.

If old methods are followed, the grand rush will make another of the picturesque events in the history of the west. There are supposed to be more than 2,500,000 acres of land in the reservation. The Indians number about 3,000. Each of them is entitled to select a farm of 160 acres, which will require 480,000 acres. The government will also set aside for them 480,000 acres of grazing lands in one or more tracts. The Indians will therefore retain 960,000 acres, leaving more than 1,500,000 acres, possibly as many as 2,000,000, for the whites.

Henry McGurren of Chicago recently drove about the reservation in a carriage to spy out the land and brings back information that has the merit of being disinterested and competent.

"I drove from Anadarko, in the northeastern corner of the reservation, to Fort Sill and beyond and made side tours," said Mr. McGurren to a reporter of the Chicago Record-Herald. "The country impressed me as being one of the finest tracts I had ever seen. It is only cultivated by the Indians in small spots, so that most of it is virgin. The land is rolling, like that of Iowa. On the map you will find one section marked Wichita mountains, but in the far west they would rank only as hills. The Keechi hills, in the northeast corner, are insignificant affairs. It is an important fact that the reservation is covered with a network of streams, and I found these all with clear running water. It is one of the best watered tracts west of the Mississippi. Most of the streams have well defined banks five to ten feet high, and many of them have gravelly bottoms.

"In the northern part of the reservation the soil is a rich red, while farther south it is more of a black loam. It is deep and fertile, and I saw corn growing 15 feet high. There were also fine crops of cotton, wheat and grass. There are beautiful valleys in every direction and many long, grassy meadows in the bottoms of the creeks. The land south of Fort Sill appears to be richer than that to the north, and it is somewhat better watered. I spent two weeks wandering about the reservation, and I frankly admit I was delighted with it.

"It is expected the president will issue his proclamation not later than Aug. 1. The people of that section hope to avoid the old time stampede, with its jumping of claims and fraud, and they have asked the authorities to allot the land by a sort of lottery. It is proposed that every one wanting to take up land shall register his name with certain officials and deposit $14 to cover the usual fees. After a stated time the books are to be closed, and the quarter sections are to be divided among the applicants by lot. This will give all an equal chance instead of giving the strong and the criminal the advantage.

"The theory in that country is that the reservation will be divided about equally into four counties, which will belong to Oklahoma. The government will reserve town sites for county seats, and the lots will be sold by auction, no one buyer being permitted to bid in more than one business and one residence lot. The government will also reserve certain lands from entry for the benefit of education. Sections 16 and 36 of each township will be reserved for the common schools and sections 13 and 33 for the university, agricultural college, normal school and public buildings of Oklahoma.

"There is a strong impression in Oklahoma that the chief town in the new country will be located near Fort Sill, probably somewhat to the south of it, in order to get the benefit of a stream with a good flow of water. They are already talking of a probable town of 20,000."

Russia's Great Canal Scheme.

United States Consul Hughes of Coburg informs the state department at Washington that a canal to unite the Caspian and Black seas is under consideration. The projected waterway will be 22 feet deep and about 213 feet broad, will begin at Astrakhan, on the Caspian, and end at the harbor of Taganrog, on the sea of Azof. It is estimated that the cost will be about 200,000,000 rubles ($100,000,000).

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Linens and White Goods

We never sacrifice quality for the sake of offering little prices. That point considered you cannot find the equal of these offerings in Marion.

LINENS

25 dozen towels, all linen, huck and damask; all Turkish bath towels at prices that cannot be priced elsewhere, 5, 10, 12½, 15 and **25c**

Extra heavy all linen table damask, bleached and cream, 25c to **$1.25**

Napkins, all linen, 5-8size, dozen new patterns..... **$1.00**

WHITE GOODS

Most complete line white Lawns, India Linens, Swiss, Dimities, Organdies, Batiste, yard 6c to. **69c**

BED SPREADS

Special prices, best makes and patterns, 59c to... **$4.00**

ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES.

The Fair

OPEN NIGHTS UNTIL 8:30.

OUR LARGE

and constantly increasing business is proof of our claim, that we give better values than any other store. Have you tried this store?

Carpet Sweepers	$1 50	10 qt Tin Buckets	10c
Floor Oil Cloth, per yd	25c	Lawn Hose, per foot	7½c
Boat Lawn Mowers	$2 75	Children's Gauze Underwear	5c
Screen Doors	95c	Ladies' Underwear, 10c and up	
Adjustable Window Screens	15c	Men's Underwear, per garment	15c
Croquet Sets	15c	Men's extra good Underwear	50c
Ice Cream Freezers	$1 29	Men's 10c Socks reduced to	5c
Set Sad Irons	89c	Large decorated Cuspidors	10c
Hammocks	15c	Cups and Saucers, per set	39c
Extra strong Iron Wagons	75c	Vegetable Dishes 15c, 19 and	5c
Steel Wire, per yd	6c	Clothes Baskets	15c
6 qt. Granite Kettle	95c	Sprinkling Cans	20c
Dinner Buckets	15c		

These are genuine Bargains. You should see them.

143 South Main St. **THE ARK.** J. B. Layton, Prop'r

SOAP! PIPES! OIL! MATCHES! INK! AMMONIA!

Good laundry soap, 2 bars	5c	Bottle ammonia	5c
Star soap per bar	4c	Bottle shoe polish	5c
Lenox soap per bar	4c	Box buttermilk soap	5c
Rising Sun stove polish	5c	12 Boxes matches	10c
Bottle machine oil	5c	Shoe brushes	10c
Bottle black ink	3c	10c Box Mason's blacking	5c
Bottle mucilage and brush	3c	Corn cob pipes	1c

THE RACKET STORE,

W. B. DEVENY, Proprietor.

MEET ME AT FRANKS'.

The Millinery Dep't.

Will have two hundred and fifty Trimmed Hats for for Saturday and Decoration Day.

All To Be Sold at Special Prices.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats

The most wonderful bargains you ever saw and the prettiest styles.

$2.00 $2.50 $3.98

AND UP.

Hundreds New Walking Hats.

Shirt Waist Hats and Sailors.

25c 50c $1.00 $1.50 UP

Children's Hats, great collection 35c for school hats, trimmed ones 50c to $1 50

Hundreds and Hundreds Rolls of New Carpets

Are on the 3d floor, many are new fall patterns.

New Fast Colored Ingrains ..... 25c yd

Wool Mixed Ingrains ..... 37½c yd

Heavy Wool Ingrains ..... 50c yd

Extra All Wool Ingrains ..... 57½c yd

100 Rolls New Mattings ..... 12½c to 35c yd

Shirt Waists.

The greatest collection is here, the prettiest styles imaginable.

OUR WAISTS FIT RIGHT.

White Waists with sailor collars.

$1.00 $1.25 $1.50 $1.75

and up to $5 00.

Colored Waists with or without sailor collars, 50c to $5 00.

D. A. FRANK & COMPANY.

W. T. M'KELVEY

Dies at the Home of His Father, A. T. McKelvey of St. Clairsville, Thursday Morning.

FALLS VICTIM TO CONSUMPTION

Mr. McKelvey Had Been Ill for Several Months and Had Gone to North Carolina for the Benefit of His Health, but Death Was Not To Be Averted.

William T McKelvey, late manager of the local business of the Central Union Telephone company, died at 8:30 o'clock Thursday at the home of his father, A. T. McKelvey of St Clairsville. Although Mr. McKelvey had been ill for several months at his home on Mt. Vernon avenue, a sufferer from chronic bronchitis, his relatives and friends had cherished the hope that his illness would find a happier sequel in his complete recovery, and the message announcing his death that morning came as a terrible shock to all.

Mr. McKelvey was but twenty-nine years of age, and leaves a wife and four small children He had been long identified with the Central Union Telephone company, and by his death the company loses a highly valued employe, worthy of every confidence and trust reposed in him. Prior to his assuming the duties of manager in this city four years ago, he served in the same capacity in Zanesville and Canton During the period of his service in this city his circle of friendship has continued to broaden as acquaintance grew and the entire city pays tribute to his memory.

Untimely stricken with such a great weight of sorrow, Mrs McKelvey and her children left for St Clairsville Thursday, death having broken their little home circle so unexpectedly that they were not permitted to be with the dying husband and father in his last hours

COMING TO MARION.

Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows Will Assemble Here Next Year.

Colonel P. A. Isbell wired the Star from Springfield Thursday giving the pleasing news that the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows has voted to come to Marion for its annual meeting next year. The message reads as follows:

"Have secured the meeting of Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows for next year."

The Star stated Wednesday that it was almost a certainty that the meeting would be held here, but the official ratification of the lodge's decision will be none the less pleasing.

The Odd Fellows remember the grand time they enjoyed at the encampment here, it seems, and want to try Marion hospitality once more

BOUND OVER

To the Federal Grand Jury is Everett B Messenger.

The trial of Everett B. Messenger of Marion on the charge of violating the pension laws, was heard by Commissioner Atmur and Messenger was bound over to the Federal grand jury in the sum of $300, which he furnished and was dismissed.

Messenger is a well known notary public of Marion. He is accused of making a false affidavit to a pension voucher, of fixing the wrong date and certifying the applicant was present when she was not.

The defendant claims he is being prosecuted and persecuted by a jealous rival.—Lima Republican Gazette

LUNACY WARRANT

Is Sworn Out Thursday for Sarah Allen Weston.

Sarah A Weston was arrested Thursday on a lunacy warrant sworn to before Probate Judge Burke by her brother, Willis Weston. Miss Weston is thirty-four years of age and has been mentally unbalanced for some time. Of late she has had a tendency toward self-destruction, and violence toward others.

The hearing was held Thursday and an application will be made to have her admitted to the state hospital at Columbus

COMMON PLEAS.

An order of partition as prayed for in the plaintiff's petition was issued Wednesday by Judge Tobias in the matter of Martha Monnett against John H. Markey, and others, and Ezra Campbell, W. B. Everett, and Henderson Harvey were appointed commissioners to appraise the property.

Leave was granted the defendant to plead by June 15 in the matter of the Bissman company against E. S. Moon.

The matter of Lysander Smith against the Hocking Valley Railway company has been settled at the defendant's cost and the record waived.

After being out about eighteen hours the jury in the matter of Stephen Murphy against the Marion Street Railway company, in which Murphy was suing for $25,100, agreed to disagree and was dismissed until 1 o'clock.

Several years ago Murphy was struck by a street car on west Center street and injured, hence the suit. The matter has been through common pleas and circuit court once before.

GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Is Celebrated by Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Thew Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. B Thew of south Main street celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Wednesday at their home. Mr. and Mrs. Thew were married in this city, and have resided here ever since. Mr Thew was formerly a shoe dealer, but retired from active business years ago

Mr. Thew is seventy-seven years of age and his wife has passed the sixty-seventh milestone in life's journey. The latter's maiden name is Matilda Dutton. The venerable couple have six children, three sons and three daughters, eight grandchildren and one great-grandchild, the latter being the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Doty. The wedding anniversary was celebrated by a family reunion held at the home. The children, grandchildren and the great-grandchild were present, and a most enjoyable day was had by all. An elegant dinner and supper were served. A group picture of the family was taken by Photographer Wark

MAYOR TOM

Secures a Writ of Mandamus in the Tax Matter.

Cleveland, O., May 24.—After a hot fight Thursday Mayor Johnson secured a writ of mandamus to compel the county auditors, gathered to appraise the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad, to cease their work unless they put the officers of the company under oath.

The paper were served and the meeting peremptorily broken up.

Mayor Johnson was refused a hearing, and roasted by the auditors present.

Auditor Godfrey of Lucas called the mayor "the most notorious tax dodger in Ohio."

QUIETLY MARRIED

Are Mr. Alvin D. Boger and Miss Bessie V. Smith.

Mr. Alvin D. Boger and Miss Bessie V. Smith were quietly married Monday evening at the home of Rev. W. F. Derr, the officiating minister.

Mr. Boger is a well known young man. He is an employe of L. B. Gurley and a son of Mr and Mrs. Peter Boger of Oak street. Mrs. Boger is the daughter of Mrs Charles Smith of north Main street

Mr. and Mrs Boger have already commenced housekeeping on north Oak street.

Philadelphia—The directors of the Cambria Steel company have decided to raise the capital of the concern from $1,229,000 to $50,000,000 The declared purpose is to enable the company to go into steel car building and other enterprises.

TERRIBLE INJURY

Lou Orr Almost Severs His Right Foot from the Leg Near Village of LaRue,

WHILE ENGAGED CHOPPING WOOD

Before Assistance Is Rendered Him He Almost Bleeds to Death—A Very Successful Series of Lectures Is Closed—Journey Around the World for a Quarter.

LaRue, May 24.—Wednesday afternoon while Lon Orr was chopping wood for Arthur Straw, west of town, the ax slipped, cutting his right foot above the ankle, almost severing the limb, and he almost bled to death. Dr Hesser dressed the wound.

Rev. Mr. Williams closed a series of three lectures Wednesday evening which he delivered at the M E church From this place he went to Caledonia

Charley Carey is here from the West visiting relatives.

Scott Wood of Cochranton was here on business connected with the Wesleyan Methodist church Wednesday.

The Ladies' guild of the Presbyterian church are offering to their friends on the evening of Decoration day "A Journey Around the World." They are expecting a number of visitors from other places. Twenty-five cents for adults and fifteen cents for children with stopover privileges at famous cities and lunch at each station.

Mr. and Mrs. K. D. Henkle visited with relatives at Essex Sunday.

Miss Effie Wilson of Columbus is visiting her parents at this place this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mapes are the happy parents of a bright baby girl, born Tuesday morning

The F. B. church will hold its yearly meeting June 5 at Green Camp, commencing Wednesday at 2 p. m. and lasting until the Sunday evening following.

Dr. F. M. Wood was in the village on professional business Wednesday.

Alex Prettyman has remodeled his home in the eastern part of town

Dr. Scott's father, Norton Scott, is reported quite sick.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Sutton and children were at Morral last week, visiting Mrs. Sutton's parents at that place

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Dean Ridgway, Friday morning of last week, a son.

Little Walter Bailey is recovering from an attack of the measles

The aged Irey Anderson is quite poorly.

Mrs. Taylor and daughter have returned from a week's visit with relatives at Rushsylvania.

Owen Grey Post, G. A. R., held a public meeting Monday evening to make arrangements for Decoration day. At this meeting the life players of the "Kid" band were presented new flies by the post. This band is composed of five small boys, and it furnishes music for the G. A. R. whenever necessary. The flies were highly appreciated by the members.

EIGHTEEN POUND CARP

Is Taken from the Backwater of the River at Green Camp.

Green Camp, May 24.—A. S. Somerlot and his sister, Bell, are visiting friends in Indiana

An eight day meeting will be held in the town hall beginning Monday evening. Rev S. M. Shook will be in charge All christians are invited to attend.

Miss Maud Rouse of near Woodland is spending a few days in the village

Mrs. Kate Smith of Marion visited her friend, Clara Moore, a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs C. L. McElroy and Mr and Mrs W. W Wynn are enjoying a few days' fishing at the reservoir

The ladies of the Free Baptist church will give an ice cream social Saturday night.

Uncle George Court spent Sunday with B. F. Moore.

J. B. Berry is quite sick.

Mrs. Laura Walker received a message Tuesday to come at once to Jersey City as her sister's daughter is not expected to live.

R. R. Bradshaw is visiting his son in Indiana.

Mrs Ruth Kirts still continues in very feeble health.

Louis Martin of Marion is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Bricker.

Mr and Mrs. Henry Lamus returned Monday from a visit to their daughter at Ashley.

Mrs. Schoonover has recovered from her attack of lung trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. O Rutter of Prospect attended church services and took dinner with Rev. and Mrs E. J. Thompson Sunday.

Malcolm Porter's family are entertaining friends from Shelby.

Some of our citizens are catching fine fish. One carp weighing eighteen pounds was taken from back water Wednesday.

BLEEDS TO DEATH.

Valuable Colt Is Lost to D. H. Harvey, Jr., Wednesday.

Wednesday afternoon a handsome and valuable colt owned by D. H. Harvey, Jr., jumped against a gate at Mr. Harvey's farm, tearing an immense gash in its breast. An artery was severed, and before any assistance could be rendered the young animal had bled to death.

The case of the State of Ohio against Charles King of Richwood in which the prosecuting witness, D. J. Grindle of Kenton seeks to recover $155 which he alleges was secured by King under false pretenses in a horse sale was dismissed in Justice Kelleher's court Thursday on account of the prosecuting witnesses not appearing.

Dr. R. B. Smith of Delaware was in the city Wednesday, the guest of Dr F. O. Smith of the Dr. C. D. Sawyer sanatorium.

—The Warner & Edwards Store—

DIMITIES MUSLINS LAWNS

The lateness of the season has forced the manufacturers of hot weather fabrics to make prices below the cost of production.

4c Lawns in fast colors, both dark and light.

9c The newest colorings and patterns cords and lace stripes, a shilling fabric.

10c Dresden Jaconets, in patterns copied from the foulard silks.

15c Zephyr Muslins in every conceivable color, all of the new linen effects in this cloth.

Remnants—Constant selling of Wash Goods has left many short lengths... all at two prices **5c** and **10c**

Warner & Edwards

THE UHLER & PHILLIPS STORE.

CORSET SPECIAL.

Thompson's Glove Fitting Corsets, Warner's Corsets, Henderson's High Bust Corsets, Royal Worcester Corsets. They sell at all stores at $1.00; our price to close is **50c**

UMBRELLAS.

For rain or sun, straight handles, trimmed with silver bands, silk tassels. A great bargain at..... **50c**

WHITE INDIA LINEN.

A very special showing of White India Linens at 12½c, 10c and..... **7½c**

BLACK MOHAIR.

For skirts, waists or dresses. An extra good purchase enables us to offer a 46 inch Black Mohair at.. **50c**

DRESS GINGHAMS.

One of the very best brands of Dress Ginghams in a wide range of colors, absolutely fast, at **7½c**

CORSET COVERS.

Trimmed with lace and insertion, made of cambric in the new French style at..... **25c**

SHIRT WAISTS.

We closed out a manufacturer's line of Shirt Waists in white and colors at ⅓ off. This enables us to save you the above amount and show twice as many Shirt Waists as can be seen elsewhere. 100 dozens now open on our second floor.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

Ready-to-Wear Dresses for the children from 2 years to 14 years—cheaper than you can make them at home and more stylish, in white and all colors, from..... **39c** up

A WORD ABOUT SAVING.

There is nothing that has contributed as much to the success of this store as the personal interest in the welfare of our customers. When we succeed in buying any article a little under price, our customers are always allowed to share our good fortune. A little saving here and there, on the best goods, means much at the end of the year. Here are number of choice bargains.

TAILOR SUITS.

Another big closing sale of fine Tailor Suits; includes 100 choice suits for Ladies and Misses that were bought to sell for $17.50, $18.50 and $20.00. Our price to close,

$10.00.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

Satin Striped Bastile—a novelty thin dress material in pretty navy blue and other good colorings, goods that were made to retail at 15c. Special price..... **7½c**

WHITE BED SPREADS.

A very large sized Bed Spread, hemmed all around ready for use. This spread is really a $1.25 one, but our special offer is.. **$1 00**

SILK CHAMBRAY.

For handsome wash waists or dress, they make-up as pretty as the finest silk and wash perfectly, 32 inches wide. We have the only line in Marion at **50c**

IRISH DIMITY.

The colors are as fast as the 25c ones and the designs are much prettier—a very fine cloth at **15c**

5 CENTS.

7/8 yd wide Percales 5c
Good Unbleached Muslin..... 5c
Corded Dress Dimity 5c
Best Blue or Black Calico 5c
Low Neck Sleeveless Underwear.. 5c
Good Apron Gingham 5c
1 dozen Pearl Buttons..... 5c

VALENCIENES LACES.

By the bolt of 12 yards at ..**25c**

COTTON COVERT CLOTH.

For bicycle skirts or summer rainy day skirts, in all the new mixtures at **12½c**

RAINY DAY SKIRTING.

In oxford gray and brown mixed; heavy enough to be made without lining. Price **45c**

Visit our Ready-made Department for Shirt Waists, Separate Wash Skirts, etc.

UHLER & PHILLIPS.

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